LYNCHING NOT ONLY SOLVES NOTHING, BUT ADDS MATERIALLY TO THE DIFFICULTY OF ESTABLISHING JUSTICE THROUGH RESPECT FOR LAW AND ORDER.

The Freeman

AND ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH FORTH HER HAND

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THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

THE ANTI-NEGRO CRUSADE IN THE SOUTH

NEGRO WORRIES THE WHITE RACE

The Loafer Must Go-But Where?--Temporary Adjustment of the Berea College Trouble Arranged For--New Methods.

(Staff Correspondence.)

Is there a general anti-Negro crusade on in the South? The tone of the Southern Immigration and Quarantine Conference a few days ago at Nashville, in which some of the leading factors of the white South participated, indicated that the blacks would be accepted as workmen, but that any aspiration toward a share in the government, and the slightest trend toward political or social equality would be frowned upon, to put the case mildly. The point that the low and vicious Negro must be eliminated, or placed in the category of the criminal, was well-taken with the exception that no tangible steps were suggested by which this bad Negro could be made better. The loafer must go, but where? The wisest of the Negro leaders have reached the limit of their patience with the shiftless Negro, but they are providing schools where useful labor is taught; they are building churches and institutions where the law of love is invoked and reform is sought; they are encouraging the lower classes by holding out to whom the premium of honorable recognition in the classes of their brethren who have made a place for themselves by right-living and spotless character. The addresses of Governor-elect Cox, of Tennessee and Gov. Heyward, of South Carolina, John Sharp Williams, of Missouri, N. F. Thompson, of Chattanooga, who wants to banish Negro idlers to Panama, and delegates from various sections of the South, were plausible, on the surface, but the undercurrent of punishment of the Negro, rather than an equal chance, the boast of white supremacy and the anxiety for the immigration of white foreigners, instead of a wholesome method of developing their present black labor by training and living wages, showed the same old cloven-hoof, and indicated that the South is too closely wedded to ante-bellum traditions to ever hope for better conditions on lines that the liberal American can approve. The South wants to keep its cake and yet eat it. It wants white labor to supplant the Negro labor, yet is afraid that after the foreigner is induced to rejuvenate the worn-out fields of the Southland, they may not be able to control their notions with reference to the subordination of the Negro. The fear shows itself in every speech that the immigrant's love of money may outweigh his prejudices as to race, and—horross—he may fail to imbibe the idea that the Negro is a natural inferior and must be tabooed. In the great Northwest, female immigrants from Germany, Sweden, Ireland and other countries on the desirable list, are preferring industrious colored husbands to the shiftless white parasite, and it would be nothing short of a calamity if the same disregard for Southern conventionalities should be found in the women who might be brought into the South to recruit the labor forces of that section—and the South's last condition would be worse than its first. Gov. Heyward's speech and that of Gov. Cox were the best utterances of the convention, and their denunciation of lynching and pleas for the protection of every element of the body politic, with logical safeguards against the loafer, vagrant and criminals, bespoke a sanity that may yet produce good results. But, he it said with regret, such sober minds are as yet in the minority, and the Negro-baiters of the Tillman, Vardaman, Williams type, are still in the saddel, throttling the honest endeavors to let every man advance according to his merits and meeting the race issue squarely as a legitimate economic problem that will work itself out naturally, if let alone. It is the unnatural insistence upon the Negro as a special problem that makes its solution difficult. Again, we ask, is there a determined anti-Negro crusade on, with the avowed purpose of reducing the Negro to the condition of a vassal, and ascertaining as a definite proposition, that this is a white man's country, and that Negro equality is as impossible as a trip to the moon.

* * *

Notwithstanding the fact that the Negro has, since his enfranchisement, clung to the republican party as the sheet-anchor of his liberties, in certain localities he has broken away from the "grand old party," on local issues and acted with the democrats. As a result of this scientific manipulation of his ballot, he has in many States—notably, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and Kansas—made himself a political factor to be recdoned with. He has made gains from the democrats, because they hoped to attract his votes by bestowing upon the race some valuable patronage, and he has wrung advantageous concessions from the hitherto indifferent republicans, because they saw that they were obliged to do something besides talk about slavery to hold the colored brother in line. The defeat of Grover Cleveland in 1888 checked the tremendous tide toward a division of the Negro vote, and the continued successes of the republicans, and the hard times which came during the second Cleveland administration, together with the passing of the modern democratic leaders who believed that a strong bid for the Negro vote would be the speediest way to permanently weaken the republicans, made the return of the wanderers to the flesh-pots of the grand old party a safe and sane policy for those who wanted to keep within range of the meal-ticket exchange. The failure of the republicans, however, to do anything practical for the relief of the black man, the indifference of Congress on the question of disfranchisement, and jim-crow transportation in the South, the refusal of the republican committee to recommend the seating of legally elected Negroes to the House of Representatives, and the evasion of the Supreme Court of decisions that would overthrow the indefensible discriminations against the Negro's civil and political rights, have, in recent times, led a goodly number of Negroes, North and South, to wonder if a diversion toward the democracy would not lead that party to again throw out a life-line, and seek power and place through the support of the Negro opportunists who regard parties only as a means to an end. There is a noticeable increase in the strength of the colored independents, who announce themselves as willing to trade their suffrage for remedial legislation, for the regulation of trusts that rob the poor man of his share in the prosperity of the nation, and bestowing with a more and more niggardly hand. It can not be denied that a horde of black republicans are ripe for revolt, and the scratching done by them at the recent elections, is convincing evidence that they are no longer creatures of sentiment. From what is plainly to be seen in the great cities, these Negroes are willing to take two steps toward the democracy, for every one that the party of Bryan, Taggart, Harrison, Dunne and McClellan take toward them. The wisdom of such a step, is not for us to discuss at this time. We are here to present the facts as they appear.

* * *

Over against this attitude of receptivity on the part of the city Negroes, comes a dismal note from that senile relic of the defunct Confederacy, Senator John Morgan, who has outlived his usefulness several decades, Morgan is a part of that decadent type of the Southern politician, who see that nothing but repressive measures will prevent the intelligent Negro from coming into his own. With hand palsied with age, the Alabama Senator hurls forth the following firebrand, which he purposes to offer, or have offered, for adoption by the next democratic national convention: "Resolved, That the democratic party of the United States is and always has been a white man's party."

* * *

This plank is handed out by Senator Morgan as a "come on" for the anti-Negro South. He cares nothing for the interests of the democratics in Northern districts where the Negro vote may be the balance of power, nor does he regard it as an ideal for the future to point to at a time when the Negro may choose his party with the same freedom the white man does, knowing that his citizenship is as safe under one as under the other. It is said that he would prefer that the declaration come from a Northern State, but, rather than have the matter eliminated, he advocates that it be presented by a Northern State. His own State, Alabama, comes first on the alphabetical list, and the high regard in which the Senator's prejudices are held there, insures that its delegates to the next democratic national convention are more than likely to be insistent upon the adoption of such a plank.

* * *

"Should any one State submit this plank, with a declaration that it will withdraw from the convention in case it is rejected, it would go through without serious opposition," said the Senator. "Moreover, it would carry the presidency. It would overtop every other issue in the Southern States. The question is acute to-day, and such a declaration on the part of the national convention would bring the Negro question immediately home to the people of the North, who, sooner or later, will have to meet it face to face, just as we of the South are doing to-day."

* * *

This is enough of the Senator's column and a half of twaddle about the God-given dominancy of the whites and the sinfulness of the propaganda that resulted in the emancipation and enfranchisement of the Negro. He called the period between 1860 and 1870 one of popular frenzy, when force bills, civil rights laws and the suffrage were forced upon the poor white people, to intensify their humiliation, etc. He declares that in the original constitution adopted by the fathers of the republic, Negroes and Indians were not represented nor considered as coming under the purview of its provisions. Closing, he says: "If any candidate for the presidency should decline to mount this platform, I would not help him to do so by yielding my convictions, nor would I refuse to support him if he were fairly the nominee of my party. I would say to him, 'When you are better acquainted with the foundations of our government, you will welcome this saving truth to which we will turn at last in order to purify it and make it perpetual.'"

* * *

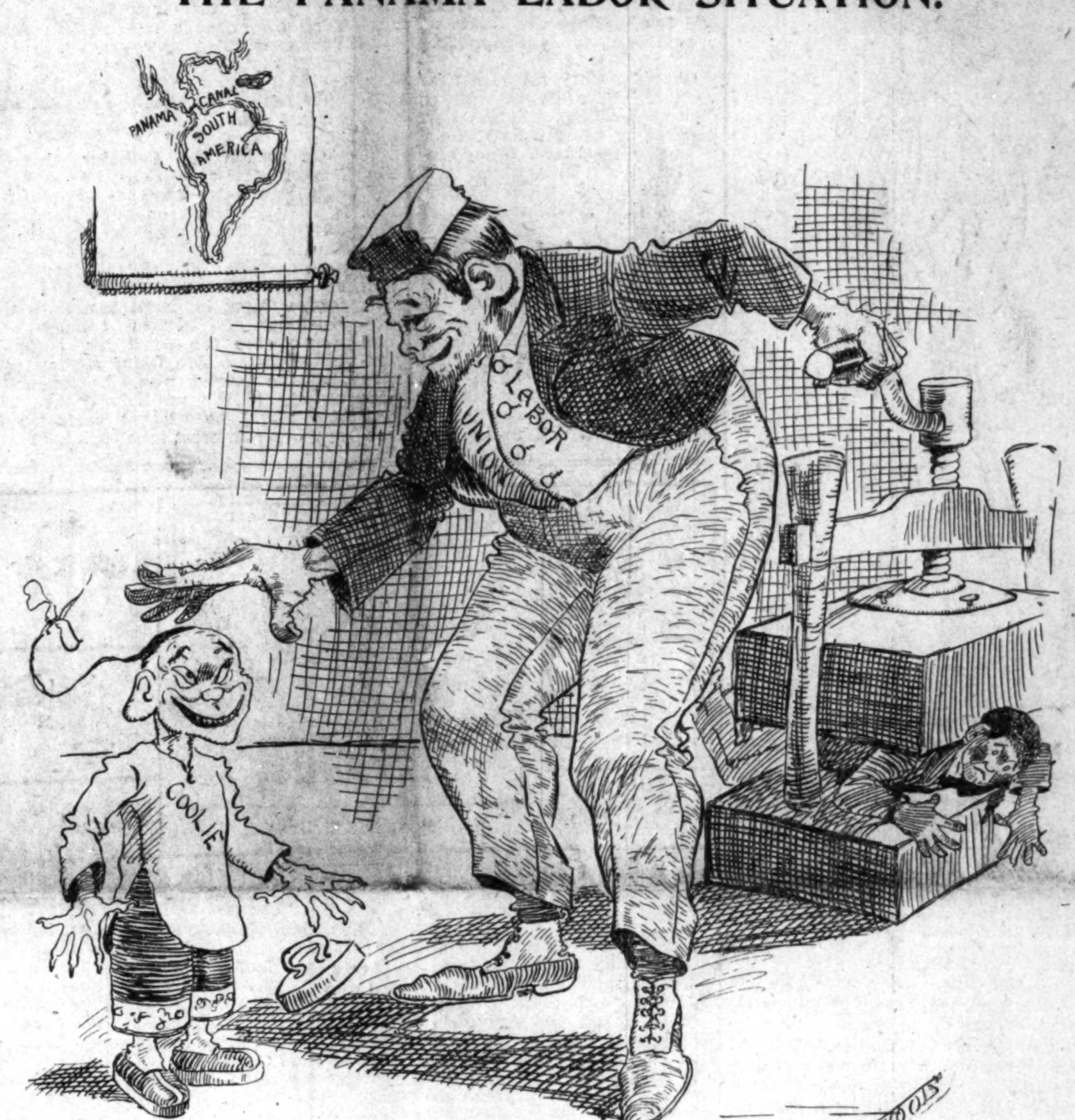
This is a pretty program, as far as it goes, but will the democratic party might be won on the issues that affects the commercial and industrial uplift of the nation? Will the liberal democracy of the progressive North confess that the party is a mere sectional machine, which stops the wheels of every interest to keep the Negro in what they are pleased to pencil "his eloquent periods on government ownership and free coinage," and step down from his pedestal as the champion of the rights of all the people, to argue that this is a white man's government ,and that the Negro must take a back seat? Would Gov. Folk be satisfied to cast to the winds his proud reputation as a reof the North stand idly by and permit a left-over ghost of slavery times stand between it and a victory that former and anti-grafter to take up the cudgels in support of the theory that a brown or black man is essentially inferior to a man with a white or red face? If the democracy of the nation allows Morgan to foist upon it any such nonsense, it will bid good-bye to all chances it may ever have had of carrying the country. The republicans can nominate a yellow dog and beat a candidate on such a platform without organizing a single Southern State. The Morgans of the democratic party will estop the natural tendency of the Negro to divide his vote, and will drive him back in solid phalanx to the republican ranks, in sheer self-defense, whether anything is done for him or not. At least, nothing will be done against him. He can at least lay the flattering unction to his soul that nothing of a serious nature will be done against him—and that is something worth while. For three campaigns the bulk of the black voters have been standing by the republicans almost to a man—not so much for what they hoped to gain, as for what they deemed it necessary to avoid. We do not share the Morgan belief that a square-toed fight on the white supremacy issue would carry the presidency for the anti-Negro party. There is really no such issue, except in the fevered imagination of the retrogressionists for whom John T. Morgan stands as the high priest and chief-fugleman.

* * *

The lily-white republicans of the Southern States are beginning to sit up and take notice, as the time for the election of delegates to the national convention approaches. Under the able management of Gen. Clarkson, a few years ago, they were dethroned from the lofty seat where the McKinley-Hanna regime had placed them, and the black-and-tans have been reaping the patronage harvest. With the probable disappearance of Roosevelt from the center of the stage after the next election, the white line republicans are hoping to begin their lost plumage. They are becoming particularly active in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The Virginians have about dumped their republican allies, and the States lower down—geographically speaking—are programed to follow suit, if present plans carry. H. Clay Evans ran away behind his former vote for Governor because of the elimination of the Negro from the electorate, and the lily-white leaders are asking the colored men to stand aside wherever they materially affect the primacy of these self-constituted dictators of national and State politics. The failure of the republicans to place a State ticket in the field in a number of Southern States is said to be due to the inability of the two wings of the party to agree on a satisfactory policy in relation to the Negro element within the party. The black-and-tans were willing to allow the Negro to participate in the deliberations and share the rewards of the republican successes; the "lilies" objected—and as a result, the democrats walked away with everything, without opposition. It is commonly reported that if the "lilies" secure control of the machinery between now and 1908, there will not be a black face in the next republican national convention from any district where they are able to have the "say-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

THE PANAMA LABOR SITUATION.



The Unions Seem to Prefer Chinese Labor on the "Big Ditch" Rather Than Negroes.

CONSIDER THE OTHER SIDE

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TROUBLE AT BROWNSVILLE

NOT JUSTICE BUT PREJUDICE

A Soldier's Wife Gives Details-Troops Were Not Wanted in the State--Guilty Party Not Found and All Must Sufrer.

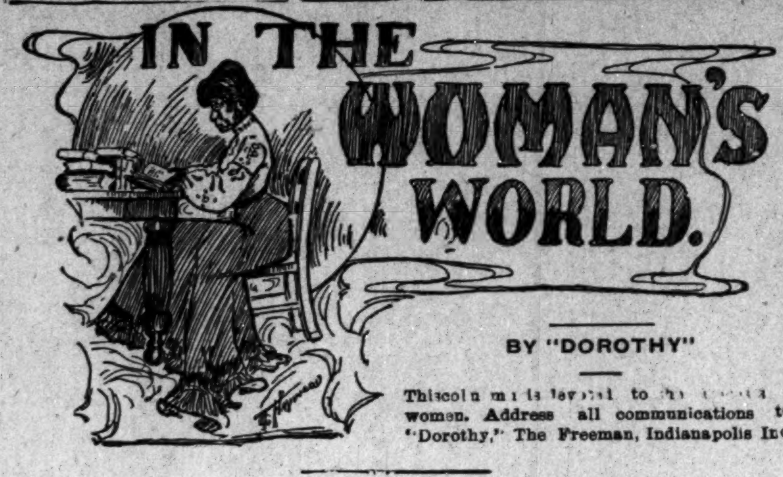
It is a very true saying: "When a white man commits a crime it is laid at his door, but when a colored man commits a crime it is laid at every one's door of his race." Just now we have a problem that has been even more wrongly solved, viz: A crime committed wherein the guilty party has not been found in the First battalion of the Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, and yet three companies of soldiers to be discharged without honor.

Early in the month of May it was rumored in Fort Niobrara, Neb., that the two battalions of the Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry would be moved to Texas for change of station, excepting Company A, which was on duty at Fort Washakie, Wyoming. Soon the rumor, which every one, both officers and soldiers, so much deplored, became a settled fact in the form of an order to make preparation at once. Everything was soon in readiness for the change to the posts assigned.

Soldiers, generally speaking, are always ready to go at the word. But this truly was an exception. No one wanted to go to Texas. The spirit of the Texas people is well known by all of the colored troops that have been previously stationed there. Soon after they were ordered to go a dissension arose in Texas. The people said emphatically they did not want Negro troops stationed anywhere in the State. They claimed if the Twenty-fifth attended the maneuvers at Austin, a meeting with the State militia would result. The papers daily made known the sentiment of Texas toward the colored troops. In the meantime Col. Hoyt of the Twenty-fifth implored the authorities not to send the regiment to Texas. It is said that he told the department commander that "I am as good as anybody in Texas, and so are my men, and I do not care to go anywhere that I am not wanted. We have nothing to expect but trouble." But to show Texas that it was one State in the Union and not the whole, in July the seven companies left Nebraska for the the Empire State of the South. The Third battalion went to Fort McIntosh and the other to Fort Brown. We arrived at Brown the evening of the 28th of July. It proved to be a town inhabited by Mexicans and whites. It would be difficult to estimate the population, for among the Mexicans you often find a large family living in one room. The sanitary law of the town is overlooked. The people are unclean and usually lazy, and possess the accompaniment that naturally follows, namely, immoral. The garrison is an old one, on the Rio Grande river, and was used for a fort in the civil war. A street divides it from the town. As soon as the soldiers arrived they found nothing more than was apprehended, but having come from Nebraska, where every one was so nicely treated, the conditions were keenly felt. They were told of the separate bar rooms, and nearly every other place was petitioned for whites and Negroes in large letters. One popular saloonist remarked, "Boys, we've fixed a nice place for you." This phrase was kindly received. But the boys had decided to give the places of business no trouble. The soldiers vowed allegiance, and a discharged soldier accordingly started a little place of business. The men in blue patronized it. This establishment opened August 12th. It is a well-known fact that the low type of Southern whites will not tolerate an independent spirit in the colored man. The citizens became indignant, and the very next day a white woman reported to the mayor that she had been out horseback riding, came home alone and some one in the yard scared her and caught her by the hair. She thought it was a soldier.

Now, giving the soldier credit for

(Continued on Page Seven.)



IN THE WOMAN'S WORLD.

BY "DOROTHY"

This column is devoted to the [illegible] women. Address all communications to "Dorothy," The Freeman, Indianapolis Ind

House and Home.

Rock and timber, mortar and brick,
Shaft and lintel and plank and beam;
Nail and spike and plaster and lath,
Rooms for labor and rooms for dream—
These are the items that build a house,
Pit and cellar and eaves and dome;
But down at the end of the tangled lane
Love is the metal that builds the home.

Come with bevel and blade and line
Joist and stanchion and sill and frame;
Granite pillar and marble hall,
Palace of splendor and pride and fame.
Humble cottage or stately manse—
Houses are houses, from pit to dome,
But down the mile of the light heart smile,
Love is the metal that builds the home.

Good Literature.

We are generally judged by our associates and the books that we read, and like everything else we must have our tastes cultivated. Mothers should pay particular attention to what their young sons and daughters are reading and to buy them good books. It always seems that the mother is more responsible for the child than the father, although we do not mean to shift any of the responsibility from the father's shoulders. But the mother generally is daily with her children from the very beginning, and the earliest impressions are from her training. Boys are condemned for reading "blood and thunder stories," which lead to many bad things, and there is the same danger for the girl that reads the trashy love stories, with immoral situations plainly visible, and portraying to the highest the most impossible conditions.

The holidays are fast approaching, and in making gifts to young people, if it is to be books, use time and judgment as to the selection. It does not matter about the binding, but let the printing be good, so as not to injure the eyes, and let the contents be that which will lift the mind to higher things. For a taste once educated and cultivated up to the best will not care for or find pleasure in "small things." We need everything that will help us up to the top and keep us there.

The literary section of the Colored Woman's Aid Club met with Mrs. Fannie Colley last week at Danville, Ill. The club women entertained their husbands and beaux. A programme was rendered as follows:

Solo................Mrs. Mary Boyd
Paper..........Mrs. Sedalia Stewart
Instrumental solo..Miss Mary Gibson
Recitation.......Miss Nellie Roberts
Solo...............Mrs. Robert Bass
Recitation.......Miss Mabel Stewart
Song, "America"...........By Club

Miss Hattie Morgan of Champaign was introduced to the club. Miss Morgan made a delightful speech to the club, mostly based on our motto, "Lifting as we Climb." Mrs Stewart also told the duty of the club women. Luncheon was served to forty-five guests. The menu included fried chicken, potato salad, jelly, bread and butter, sandwiches, sweet pickles, coffee, cake and ice cream.

Mrs. Elvira Stewart, the accomplished "better half" of Mr. Charles Stewart, of the National Associated Press and dean of the news-gathering fraternity at large, is serving most acceptably as private secretary to Prof. W. H. Councill, president of the Normal A. & M. College, Normal, Ala.

Queen Victoria had twenty-one granddaughters, and of this number only four remain single. They are Princess Victoria of England, Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg, Princess Patricia of Connaught and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

The young ladies of the Phyllis Wheatly Literary Society at Normal Institute presented a most enjoyable program last Friday night. It consisted of music, literature and tableaux.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Aluminum articles may be cleaned with silver in the same manner that silver is cleaned.

* * *

Remove smoke stains from ivory by immersing it in benzine and going over it with a brush.

* * *

Boil six peach kernels in a quart of milk to be used for custard. It will improve the flavor.

* * *

Sift a tablespoonful of flour with the cornmeal used for mush. It will prevent the mush sticking.

* * *

Keep all the kitchen utensils in one place, and a small one at that; it will save time and steps.

* * *

A weak solution of turpentine poured down the water pipes once a week will drive the water bugs away.

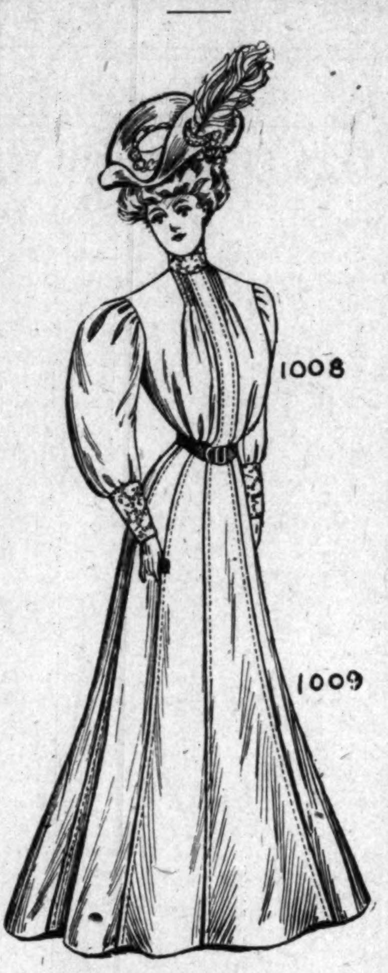
* * *

Do not pile left-over cooked potatoes together, as they will sour quickly. Spread them out on a large dish.

NOTICE.

All presidents and corresponding secretaries of women's clubs are requested to send name and address to this department.

The Elite Patterns.



No. 1008 and 1009.—This exceedingly neat shirt waist suit is obtained by combining ladies' shirt waist pattern No. 1008 and ladies' seven-gored skirt pattern No. 1009. This would make up nicely in French flannel, cashmere or silk. The waist closes in front and has a cluster of three tucks on either side of the box plait. All-over embroidery is used for the collar and cuffs. The skirt, which has seven gores, may be in round or instep length. The waist pattern is five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. For medium size it requires 3 3-8 yards of material 27 inches wide, or two yards of material 44 inches wide, and one-half yard all-over embroidery for collar and cuffs. The skirt pattern is cut in five sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. For 24-inch waist it requires 4 yards of material 50 inches wide, without nap, or 4 7-8 yards with nap.

Order Blank.

The price of this pattern is 10 cents. When ordering please inclose illustration and use the following blank:

Name ....

P. O. Address.......................

Pattern No............ Size........

Address all orders to Pattern Department, The Freeman, allowing one week for delivery.

Beamed Too Soon.

It fell to the lot of five-year-old Wallace Stewart, being the third son in rapid succession, to sift the family ashes, as his brothers had done before him. One morning the boy was told by his beaming father that a baby had arrived the night before. Wallace also beamed, much to his parent's gratification.

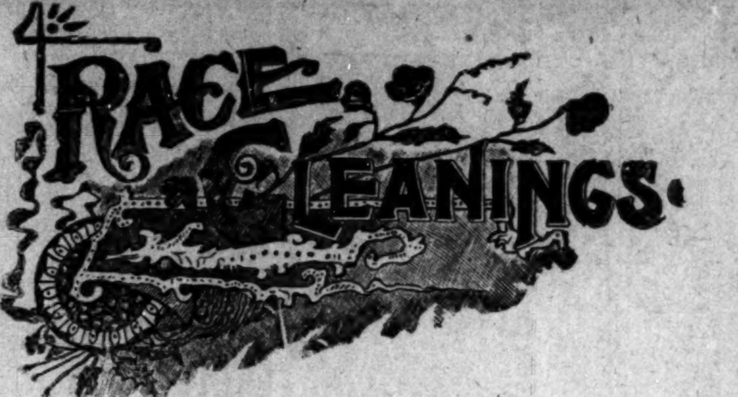
"And just think! It is our first little girl."

Wallace's smile vanished and he scowled like a pirate.

"A girl!" as if it were the synonym for all that was opprobrious. "Gee! must I always sift ashes?"

Every Lady Read This.

Years ago, when I was a sufferer, an old nurse told me of a wonderful cure for Leucorrhea, Displacement, Painful Periods Uterine and Ovarian troubles. It cured me in one month. It is a simple, harmless lotion that can be prepared by any one having the recipe. I will send it Free to every suffering sister who writes to me. I have nothing to sell. This is a case of woman helping woman I send it Free. Address Mrs. A. B. Hudnut, South Bend, Indiana.



RACE GLEANINGS.

On account of no Negroes being on the jury in Laramie, Wyo., Judge Carpenter, of the district bench, annulled the entire list and ordered a new one prepared.

* * *

The Louisiana Negroes are keeping pace with the times. The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias has bought and paid for a lot costing $15,000 on Canal street, in New Orleans, and will erect a $25,000 building. Dr. John H. Lowery of Donaldsonville is interesting the business men of the State with a view of organizing a bank.

* * *

Joseph Welsh, of Jeffersonville, Ind., president of the local branch of the National Negro Business League, has erected a $1,000 warehouse for the more satisfactory accommodation of his increasing business as a dealer in second-hand stoves, furniture and junk. Mr. Welch owns several houses and lots, besides two tracts of unimproved land, in Jeffersonville.

* * *

Out of twenty Afro-American compositors under Public Printer Stillings at Washington, eight have been honored by being placed in charge of monotype machines. They are Ira T. Bryant, W. T. Menard, A. A. Martin, W. E. Cobb, J. Edgar Smith, G. W. Shade, C. W. Williams and Elias S. Webb.

* * *

A train on the "Sunset Limited" of the Southern Pacific, carrying a jim crow car containing forty Negroes, was derailed a few days ago twenty-four miles west of New Orleans and many of the Negroes were fatally injured. Only three white passengers were hurt, the damage falling almost exclusively to the engine, baggage and mail cars and to the coach reserved for colored people, which is always just behind them on these Southern trains.

* * *

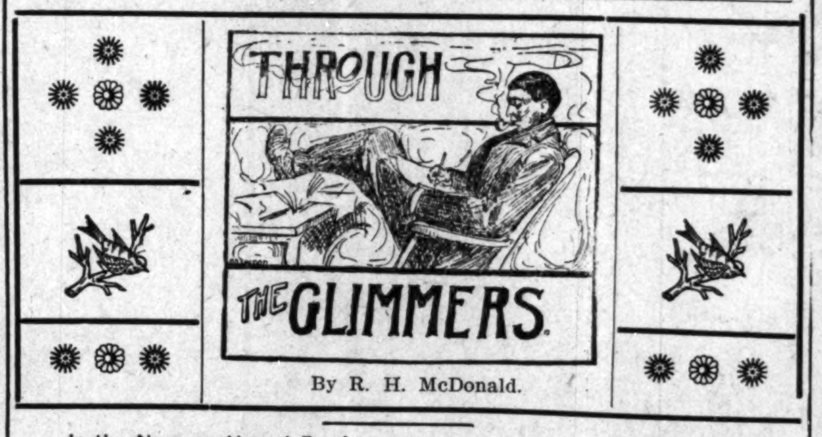
John Mitchell, Jr., editor of the Richmond Planet and president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Richmond, Va., was the only colored delegate at the annual session of the American Bankers' Association at St. Louis last week. He was the recipient of many courtesies and the treatment he received was equal to that of any other delegate. He was invited and was present at all the social functions of the association.

* * *

Mary Jane Williams, a Negro servant, after seventy years of faithful service, was buried beside her mistress, the late Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt, the authoress, in the Vanderbilt plot in their cemetery in New York a few days ago. When Mrs. Vanderbilt died four years ago she asked that her old servant be interred beside her, and Mrs. Vanderbilt's family saw that the request was carried out.

* * *

On motion of Solicitor General Hoyt the Supreme Court of the United States today fixed December 3 for hearing argument on the preliminary law question involved in the case of Sheriff Shipp and others of Chattanooga, Tenn., in which they are charged with contempt of the Supreme Court in connection with the lynching of Edward Johnson, in whose case the court has assumed jurisdiction. The Chief Justice said that the hearing would be conducted strictly to the preliminary question and would be without prejudice to any other interest involved.



THROUGH THE GLIMMERS.

By R. H. McDonald.

Is the Negro a Hound Dog?

One of the journals of the South finds pleasure in calling the Negroes of the 25th regiment "hound dogs." We can find but one reason for this assertion, and that is because the Negroes cleaned out a town that hated Negroes, and especially the Negro behind the gun. We would be pleased to know what the opinion of the Nashville American is of the Tennessee troops who fired on Estill Springs and other places between Nashville and Chattanooga, which was done for no other apparent reason than to see the people run and to have some fun. This said paper has uttered some grave words about the Negro and when it comes to comparing human beings with dogs, and hound dogs at that, it is beyond its bounds of reason and out of the question of decent literature, and is circulating matter of poison to the public mind. In a recent editorial, as it appears to us, they compare the Negro soldiers as "hound dogs" and the white man as a "fice." Just what the editor means is a mystery to us, but we well know the "fice" is a noisy animal, and especially when a "hound" gets straight behind him. Maybe this is what the American means to bring out: That the "hound" dogs at Brownsville cleaned out a few "fice," and accounts for the rest of them, left there, being so very noisy.

"Justice's" View of Roosevelt.

The promulgation of the order of President Roosevelt dismissing the three companies of the 25th Infantry without honor, some of whose members were doubtless involved in the Brownsville, Tex., trouble, is a stigma to the heart of every true citizen of the United States. However, the result is just what might have been expected. Just criticism will lay against the method adopted for ferreting out the guilty. In the minds of the thoughtful it was puerile. Then, again, it was such that hardly would have been adopted for any but Negro troops. What of the position taken by these soldiers and maintained to their cost? Surely there are two sides to every question. Suppose the offenders among them were made known. May the soldiers not have been conscientious in the belief that their comrades acted in self-defense and that such information as was being desired would result ultimately in giving their fellows over to the tender mercies of a Texas mob. To these soldiers it was some such question as this, for they were even threatened with the penalty that came and were thus given an opportunity to shun it. They deliberately refused to divulge any information at all on the subject. I ask, Would white American soldiers, similarly situated, have acted differently?

"JUSTICE."
—Nashville Globe.

The above article is self-explanatory and is true to the letter. We agree with the writer when he says "Just criticism will lay against the method adopted for ferreting out the guilty." We dare say that this is an unjust method and ask would it not be just as fair to punish a whole city to get the guilty ones who participated in a lynching as it is to dismiss a whole regiment for the offense of a few?

A Jim Crow Tie-Up.

Because of the refusal of the Montgomery Traction Company to obey the new jim crow law, every car was stopped an hour November 23 by the arrest of the general manager of the company and several motormen and conductors. The law requires that every car shall carry either whites or blacks exclusively, and be labeled "white" or "colored." The company asserts that it is impossible to obey the law because of the lack of cars. After a delay of an hour an injunction was granted against the city by the city court on the ground that the law could not be kept, and the traffic was resumed.

News comes to us that Dr. James Henry Garnett, professor of languages at Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo., has tendered his resignation as teacher of same in Lincoln Institute and has accepted the presidency of the Western Baptist College at Macon, Mo. Prof. Garnett has been head of this department of Lincoln Institute for nine years and the school is very sorry to be deprived of him.

President Roosevelt is supposed to have something in his message to Congress concerning the Negro. We truly hope he will not forget to send it and also send an explanation why the 2t5h regiment was dismissed after election rather than before. In addition to this we would like to know if the President has the power to bar them from civil employment and by what act was he given that power?

Ex-Congressman Fleming of Georgia publicly makes charges of the most serious nature against Governor Hoke Smith, and if these charges be true Hoke Smith is worse than Tillman, Bailey or Williams. We are very sorry to see such Negro haters in power and it is to be hoped that in the near future people who respect the law and will enforce it justly to white and black will take their places.

It is beyond a doubt an established fact that the South punishes the innocent Negro for the guilty. It may also be said that Roosevelt did the same thing by dismissing without honor the Negro soldiers. The only difference is that the South punishes them by the mob system.

We note with pleasure the election of Hon. L. N. Palmer of Milwaukee, Wis., to the legislature. He is the first Negro ever elected to the Wisconsin legislature.

BIG PROFITS IN CHICAGO-NEW YORK ELECTRIC AIRLINE RAILROAD STOCK

Will Make Millions for Investors

CHICAGO TO NEW YORK IN TEN HOURS—ROAD NOW BEING BUILT

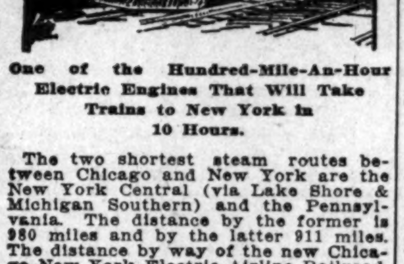
$100 Shares Now $27

The direct electric car line between Chicago and New York is proving itself one of the most popular investments on the market. Thousands of shares of stock have been subscribed in the past week or ten days, and the subscriptions are still pouring in. Almost every locality in America has some one who is interested in this company to the extent of being a stockholder.

On September 1 we broke ground near Laporte, Ind., and started our construction gang to work.

On October 10, 47 acres of land were purchased, on which is to be built the first of our great power houses.

Trains are to be running as soon as the track can be laid, and a power house built to furnish the motive power. Thus the road will be earning dividends as each new mile of track is laid.



One of the Hundred-Mile-An-Hour Electric Engines That Will Take Trains to New York in 10 Hours.

The two shortest steam routes between Chicago and New York are the New York Central (via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern) and the Pennsylvania. The distance by the former is 980 miles and by the latter 911 miles. The distance by way of the new Chicago-New York Electric Airline Railroad, now being built, will be 750 miles. There are long stretches of this line which are geometrically straight, one such section through Ohio and Indiana being more than 280 miles in length. In Pennsylvania and parts of New Jersey there will be some slight curvatures, but compared to any existing steam roads, and for all practical argument, the new electric route will be a direct straight line, a line which cuts the distance down 160 miles, and with the 75 miles an hour average speed of the electric engines, makes possible a cutting down of the running time to 10 hours. The trains will be luxuriously equipped and will contain every convenience for comfort and devices for insuring the safety of passengers.

No longer is the electric railroad a thing of the future; it is here in our midst, a pulsing, living factor in modern transportation. All over America electric lines parallel the steam roads and take away from such roads thousands of dollars every year in passenger traffic.

The first electric locomotive in regular service on a steam railroad line made its initial run recently on the lines of the New York Central, and it surpassed its requirements.

It propelled a heavy train at tremendous speed; it stopped and started without jolt or jar; made no smoke to stifle passengers, and did all that a steam train can do and much more.

Within a year from to-day the first division of the Chicago-New York Electric Airline will undoubtedly be in operation.

Just as soon as this is done the road will be earning dividends, and as each succeeding mile is laid the earning power will be advanced.

Every locality along the route of this railroad is interested in this project and is not only buying shares in great quantities, but the entire communities are back of this railroad with their influences to remove all obstacles in the path of its completion.

We can not tell you in an advertisement of this size everything that we would like to, but we urge you to call on

GABEL & CLINTON,
617 Traction Terminal Building,
Indianapolis.

These representatives are prepared to demonstrate the future of this road beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

The price of stock has advanced twice in four months, making a profit of over 8 per cent. to original investors. It will advance again soon.

Do not delay investigating this enterprise at once; it is a duty you owe yourself. We publish the Airline News, which tells all about this enterprise and the progress of this road in its building. Send for it. It is free for the asking, and will tell you things we can not show here, owing to lack of space.

A hundred dollar share costs $27.00 to-day. Don't wait until it advances. Now is the time to buy.

Payments may be made on the installment plan, $2.70 down, balance in nine monthly payments.

Proof of Actual Building of First Division

View of Roadbed Near Laporte, Ind., With Part of Construction Gang at Work.

INFORMATION COUPON.

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Please send me further particulars of the Chicago-New York Electric Airline R. R.

Name.......................................

Address.....................................

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IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

BY JOHN L. FOOTSLUG.

Gans Sticks to Jeffries.

Joe Gans, the lightweight champion, is a very close observer of all things pertaining to the boxing game. Gans hasn't got the business head of Jack O'Brien and other great fighters, but he keeps close tab on the work accomplished by all the fighters, and can put up an interesting argument in substantiating his views. Joe is a crank on heavyweights. He pays more attention to the big fellows than he does to any other class of boxers. He thinks Ji mJeffries is the wonder of the world and can whip any two men in the ring today without drawing a long breath.

"The big fellows are the ones that interest me," said Joe. "I am a colored boxer, but my color does not carry me away when it comes to picking out the best fighters. I have heard hundreds of people express the opinion that Jack Johnson can whip Jim Jeffries. I don't think so. Does any man for a second think that Jack Johnson could have whipped Corbett in his prime¼ No, never. Jeffries whipped Corbett on two different occasions, and both defeats were decisive ones. Johnson is a hard man to best, but he does not class with Jeff. Marvin Hart for a time made things hum in the heavyweight class, but in his present-day form it is my opinion that he will never become a champion. Billy Delaney has Al Kaufmann in tow, and may boost him along with the poor material in the field at present, but if Jefferies was ever to stick his head outdoors again such men as Kaufman wouldn't have a look-in with him. The way that Sam Berger was beaten by Kaufman showed that he did not possess championship timber, and it seems that we haven't got one good man that could even make Jeff hustle for a few rounds, judging by the way the big fellows have shown up in their recent fights.

"Tommy Burns—there's another one that seeks and even claims championship honors. Well, you wouldn't like to go to 'Frisco from New York to see Jeffries fight Burns¼ Just think what folly that would be. Mike Schreck is one of the most popular fighters I ever heard of, but he is not in the same class with Jeffries. Let the sports stop to consider what Schreck has done and what Jeffries would do to Schreck should they ever meet, and I am sure they will agree with me in saying that he does not belong in Jeffries' class."

"Who do you think stands next to Jeffries in the heavyweight class today?" Gans was asked.

"Jeffries stands so far ahead of all the others that I could not tell the truth and say that any of the others stand near to him, but in my opinion Jack O'Brien is the next best all-around man that we have in sight today. O'Brien's weight is against him, and he could never hope to whip a man like Jeffries, but Jack is a good, hard fighter, and I think knows more about the game than any other man in the business today. Still, you would not bet a penny on O'Brien whipping Jeffries, and that again proves my argument that there is no man good enough in this wide world to be called the equal of the great Jeffries, the most wonderful fighter that ever lived and the greatest I ever expect to see during my time on earth."

"Do you think that Jack Johnson could have whipped Peter Jackson in his prime?" Gans was asked.

"No, I do not. Johnson was unheard of when Jackson was at his best, but I am sure that he would have had no chance with him, because Jackson was a punisher and Johnson is not. The heavyweight championship is not in doubt. There is still a real champion, because no one has ever beaten him, and that man is James J. Jeffries."

* * *

Herman Real Confident.

Before leaving Chicago for Tonopah, Nev., to start training for his finish fight with Joe Gans, champion lightweight of the world, Kid Herman said:

"This is the chance of my life. Gans is the champion, and if I beat him the victory will transfer the title to me. Now I am not conceited or over-confident and I am not making any assertions that Gans will be easy for me. But this I will say: He is just as liable to go out with a punch as any other man, and I figure that I have a better chance of putting it on him than the others. Now Nelson went in and tried to slug with Gans, ignoring the fact that Gans is a harder hitter than he is. Now I don't mean that I a mgoing to get in and mix punches with Joe. He can hit too hard and too fast for that. I don't mean that I am going to stand back and play on defense, but I will follow a plan of campaign that I have already mapped out and will try to wear him down. I am free to admit that I think his stomach is his weakest point, and the fact he is so much taller than I makes it easier for me to reach. A constant pummeling of his body will soon bring him down to my size, and then his head is ready for a sleeper. I expect to take quite a beating myself from Gans, but think that I can keep away from a knock-out longer than he can. I feel that I have a better defense than Nelson, Britt or any of those others that Gans has tackled, and upon that fact and the fact that I believe that I can punish him more than he can me I base my belief that I will win."

* * *

After Outlaw Nolan.

Day by day and week by week the fighting game grows more interesting than ever, each succeeding hour seeming to bring forth news more startling than that of the hour previous. One moment you find some one fighter a big favorite in the sport world and the next sees him a "has-been."

But it is nothing startling to read of Billy Nolan, Nelson's manager, being exposed as an embezzler. Every sporting man was almost aware of the fact that Otulaw Nolan was nothing more than a thief by his crude actions at Goldfield. Every one really felt as though a man of Nolan's type ought to be shot for attempting to do such work as he has done. At least "Tex." Rickard thought so and still thinks so well of it that he is scouring the country for evidence to so prosecute this "dub" as to land him in the pen. In fact, "Tex." wants him arrested right away without trial. He thinks so much of having Nolan put behind the bars that he is going to spend a young fortune on him. He feels that this $15,000 that Nolan has seen fit to "cold-handedly" steal from the Goldfield Picture Company was too much like a real hold-up. Rickard is one of the noted men of the West of the fair-minded type. He likes to see fair play and is going to have it. In a recent interview he stated that he liked Gans as a man and was going to see to it that Gans got his rightful share of the money in the picture deal, and as for Nolan and Nelson he would see that they never secured a fight in Nevada again. Further, he said that it would be best that Nolan or Nelson have little business in the State of Nevada, as the people are not at all in love with them.

* * *

Boxers Start Young and Drop Out Early.

McGovern started fighting when he was eighteen, won the championship at twenty-one, was defeated at twenty-two and became a physical wreck at twenty-four. He is in the ring again, but is far from the man he was. Young Corbett began fighting at seventeen, won the championship at twenty-one, lost to Jimmy Britt at twenty-four, and after that went down hill fast, until now, at twenty-six, he is only a third-rater. Eddie Hanlon began fighting at fifteen, lost to Young Corbett at eighteen and since then has had no real chance to get to the top; at twenty-one he is unable to take a drubbing and is beaten by second-raters. Frankie Neil began fighting at seventeen, lost two fights to Eddie Hanlon and one to Harry Forbes, and was whipped by Jem Bowker for the world's championship, receiving heavy beatings. Recently he was defeated by Attell and Harry Baker, and while yet a good man his beatings have put him on the downward path. All these men began fighting before they attained their growth. Each must have been stunted by the heavy battles he fought. Had they been able to attain their full growth and strength, so that the stamina would remain with them, they would be fighting with the top-notchers today.

* * *

What About Terry?

It begins to look as if Terry McGovern did not care very much for another meeting with Young Corbett, the man who twice knocked out the Terror and who recently fought a six-round draw with him in Philadelphia, although Corbett has been in strict training since the bout in Philadelphia and is anxious for another chance at the Brooklyn boy. Terry is leading a life of indolence and his manager, Joe Humphries, announces that his man has a badly injured hand and will be unable to fight for many weeks.

The indications are that McGovern fears the outcome of a longer bout than fifteen rounds with the Denverite and for that reason is nursing the sore hand yarn. Those who saw the Philadelphia bout assert that Terry was about done at the finish, and this in spite of the stimulating tactics employed by his handlers. It evidently is their opinion that the Brooklynite can not be gotten into condition to stand a longer bout than six rounds and the match probably will be called off and Terry will go to private life for good.

* * *

Fitzgerald After Britt.

Last week Willie Fitzgerald went to San Francisco with the hope of getting a good lightweight fighter to meet him next month. He wanted to fight Jimmy Britt chiefly, but it now looks as if he was doomed to disappointment. Willis Britt, Jimmy Britt's brother, is making a strong effort to match Jimmy with Nelson for another trial. In case of succeeding in doing so Fitzgerald will probably arrange a match with "Fighting Dick" Hyland. The winner of that battle could then fight.

* * *

Joe Gans has offered to bet $1,000 that he can prove that the fight pictures have been "doctored," and it is safe to predict that Nolan will scornfully decline to try and win that thousand.

AMONG SCRIBES AND SCRIBBLERS.

BY TOM RICHARDSON.

Editor M. M. Lewey announces a special Christmas edition of the Florida Sentinel.

* * *

Charles W. Chesnutt's new book, upon which he has been engaged for several months, will not deal with the race problem.

* * *

A new race journal is prejected for Chicago representatives of an opposite line of thought to that put forward by the Conservator and Broad Axe. Time!

* * *

Emmett J. Scott's popular work, "Tuskegee and Its People," has entered upon its third edition. D. Appleton & Co., New York, are the publishers.

* * *

A Philadelphia correspondent wishes to know where he can procure a copy of the book, "Turn On the Light," by Olga Louise Cadijah. He would also like to know the present address of the author. Send word to The Freeman.

* * *

Mr. John H. Howard, who has been associated for some months with Mr. Archibald Greathouse, of Indianapolis, in the publication of the National Domestic Magazine, is said to be considering a flattering offer to enter upon a journalistic career in Cleveland, O.

* * *

Word reaches us by "grapevine telegraph" that the energetic managers of the Cleveland Journal have some pleasant surprises in store for its host of readers. The Journal is one of the race's cleanest and most elevating sentiment moulders.

* * *

The Newspaper Bureau of the National Afro-American Council has five additional members—Messrs W. T. Menard, A. M. Hodges, Dr. M. A. Majors, W. J. Trent and Roscoe Conkling Simmons—making twelve in all. These enterprising young quill-drivers can and will do yeoman service in the work of placing the Negro before the world in his most favorable light.

* * *

Mr. Horace D. Shatter, a brilliant correspondent and general writer, usually of Mississippi, but now making his headquarters with the Morning News in Hopkinsville, Ky., did some very creditable reportorial work in connection with the recent session of the West Kentucky Conference of the A. M. E. Zion church at Bowling Green, Bishop C. T. Shaffer presiding.

* * *

Editor W. Calvin Chase, the fire-eating wizard of the Washington Bee, is out tooth and toe-nail for a division of the Negro vote, and is "ferninst" Roosevelt for anything under the sun. Mr. Chase is writing some peppery open letters in the Bee each week, addressed to National Chairman George B. Cortelyou and scoring the Republican party for its alleged desertion of the Negro.

* * *

Archbishop Justus J. Evans, editor of the True Light of Life Magazine, Philadelphia, is forming what his circulars term "a pure, Godly syndicate out of the true members of the Negro race for the purpose of delivering the helpless from evil," and is preaching a number of sermons in various portions of the country in furtherance of the proposed syndicate.

* * *

The Charleston (W. Va.) Advocate's new dress is a beauty and the quality and quantity of "hot stuph" dished up each week by our lusty contemporary by the classic Kanawha reflects great credit upon the literary genius, business acumen and managerial capacity of Messrs. S. W. Starks, J. C. Gilmer, J. M. Haziewood and J. McHenry Jones, West Virginia's one, only and justly celebrated "Big Four."

* * *

Why cannot Cincinnati, O., maintain a strong race paper these days? It was not thus in the time of Peter H. Clark, Herbert A. Clark, W. H. Parha, Capt. Ford Stith, Tom W. Johnson, Henry W. Forte, John C. Keelan, Dan Rudd and other giants of the quill, shooting-stick and make-up rule. Surely the Queen City has fallen upon evil days—as far as Negro journalism is concerned.

* * *

The veteran John Wesley Cromwell has again been retired from the editorship of the Washington Record, and it is said that his successor is Major Charles W. Fillmore, formerly of Columbus, O. The inability of Cromwell to see things in harmony with the modern views of Publisher E. W. Lampton is given as the cause of the former's displacement on the paper. The patrons of the Record would like to have their favorite organ return to the more imposing four-page folio, instead of the present small-sized eight-page quarto.

* * *

The able article by Rev. J. A. Jones in a recent issue of The Freeman in advocacy of the selection of Mr. Ira T. Bryant as secretary of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union struck the nail squarely on the head and has unassailable contention that men of business capacity and practical experience in the mechanical side of the work, is endorsed by the common-sense element of the church all over the country. Dr. Jones is president of Turner Institute at Shelbyville, Tenn., and is one of the ripest thinkers and most accomplished scholars and writers in the entire Methodist connection. His opinion is entitled to respectful consideration.

BANNER YEAR FOR TUSKEGEE

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF DR. BOOKERT. WASHINGTON

SOME SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS

Tuskegee's Activities are Far Reaching to Both Races--Resources and Pressing Needs--Money Could Not be More Worthily Bestowed.

Some recent events in the South make Principal Booker T. Washington's twenty-fifth annual report of Tuskegee Institute, just issued, of more than ordinary interest, says the Portland (Me.) Press.

The race problem is one of the greatest and most momentus that press upon the country for solution, and institutions like Tuskegee are the most promising factors for its solution. If the colored people had more leaders like Washington, as level-headed, wise and judicious as he, all concerned would be vastly better off.

He says in his report that twenty-five years of experience has confirmed his faith in the wisdom of Gener. Armstrong's system. That system as so well carried out at Hampton Institute consists in giving the Negroes a practical education, training them for teachers among their own people and making the graduates self-supporting. Mr. Washington long since perceived that industrial education was the thing; that the Negroes needed most to be taught how to use their hands and heads in their lot in life, to be taught habits of thrift and industry and to have moral principles inculcated. This teaching has received the approval of practical men and attracted to the support of the Tuskegee powerful patrons like Andrew Carnegie, one of whose benefactions is a pension to Washington, so that he may devote all his time to the interests of his school.

The Basic Idea of the Institution

As defined by its principle is "to study the needs and conditions of the masses of the colored people in the heart of the South, and do for them what these conditions demand;" to prepare teachers "who can weave into their teaching practical as well as theoretical knowledge and who will teach the dignity of hand labor and the disgrace of idleness and impart correct ideas of living;" and do "everything possible to promote the most friendly feeling between the races." "The training of Negro youth for efficient service," says Mr. Washington, "will show the white race, we believe, that the education of the Negro helps both races."

Some Significant Statistics.

As to the work and progress of the institution, a few items are significant and interesting. During the past year 1,621 students have attended the school 553 have come from the State of Alabama and the remainder have come from forty-seven States and foreign countries. This number does not include 194 in the Training School or Children's House, 56 in the night schools of the town of Tuskegee, 25 in the night school Bible classes, nor the 11 in the afternoon cooking classes in the town of Tuskegee. The total number of students enrolled during the year is, therefore, 1,907. The figures mentioned above leave out of account the thousands reached through the media of the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and its various local branches, the Farmers' Institute and the women influenced by the weekly Mothers' Meeting, held by Mrs. Washington in the town of Tuskegee.

The attendance of the students is, of course, more or less irregular, because many have to leave and work in the cotton field for money to pay their school expenses. The demand for the services of Tuskegee men and women, it is said, is far greater than the supply, and it is an increasing demand. The school is enlarging its plant, and two new buildings are nearing completion. It is now very well endowed, the total endowment fund being $1,238,924 to which there was added the past year $189,310. The United States gave 25,000 acres of public land for the benefit of the institution, of which more than 20,000 acres remain unsold, and much of it is underlaid with coal and believed likely to be very valuable.

Permanent Improvements.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in putting the grounds of the institution in better condition, and many expensive but justifiable innovations have been made with a view of increasing the efficiency of the agricultural department, the co-relation of the industrial and the academic courses of study, and of securing a more adequate water supply. The work on the Tantum Memorial Hall and the Tompkins Dining Hall is going forward. The Tantum building will probably be completed by the end of the year, and the dining hall is expected to be ready for use some time within the next eighteen months. All during the year every effort has been made to keep the expense down to the very lowest point consistent with good work. Close inspection has been instituted to avoid possible leaks in any department. In considering expenses it must be kept in mind that the school, for nearly half of the students, is in session twelve months in the year, instead of the eight or nine months customary in most Southern schools, and many of the students get their best training during the summer. The visit of the President of the United States, the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary, the entertainment of many distinguished visitors and other important incidents redounding to the ultimate profit of the institution, have increased expenses considerably during the current year. The total income for general and current expenses has been $212 238.57; special gifts for improving the plant in the way of buildings and other expenses, $62,268.75. The total cash indebtedness of the school is $67,029.99. Stock in trade on hand, chargeable to special funds, not yet checked off, valued at $78,456.04. In deposit in banks for special purposes, cash to the amount of $45,283.14. Four years ago a Savings Department was opened by the school for the purpose of encouraging students, teachers and others in the community to save money. The average amount of cash on hand in deposits in this savings institution is $16,000. The endowment mentioned above will be heavily increased sooner or later from the estate of Andrew J. Dotger of New Jersey. It was at a summer meeting at Poland Spring that Mr. Dotger became interested in the institution. He made it his residuary legatee, but though he died last year the institution does not come into possession of the money until the death of his widow. It is estimated that the amount will be not less than $400,000.

Pressing Needs.

Our most pressing needs at present, says Dr. Washington, are:

1. Money to increase the endowment fund to at least $3,000,000.
2. Annual scholarships of $50 each ($1,000 constitutes a permanent scholarship).
3. Money for current expenses.
4. Funds to be used for better equipping industrial departments $25,000.
5. For a boys' dormitory, $25,000.
6. For a girls5 dormitory, $25,000.

No mone ygiven for benevolent purposes, continues the Portland Press, commenting upon the report of Dr. Washington, could have been bestowed more wisely, nor can bequests yet to come be more judiciously devised, for nothing can make more broadly for the benefit of all the people at the South than the extension of the activities of Tuskegee Instituta. This institution may prove the leaven that will leaven the whole lump. At this time, when the alleged acts of vicious and criminal Negroes have inflamed whole communities, when pessimists are predicting race wars and hot-heads are stirring up passion, the calm counsel of such men as Booker T. Washington, who is urging his people to restrain their speech and behave themselves as becomes order-loving an dpatriotic citizens, is of incauculable value.

DARTS FROM A BOW

By Charles Marshall.

Where is the colored girl that will wash and iron and teach school, too?

* * *

Never expect anything of value unless you have worked deservingly for it.

* * *

A corps of surgeons is as much needed in a football game as is the ball itself.

* * *

A great many of young men's days are half spent before they realize what life is.

* * *

It seems that the man who cannot read has a better memory than the man who can read.

* * *

It's seldom that you ever see a colored man and a brass band going in opposite directions.

* * *

What has become of the old man that used to say, "Boy, you ain't worth the salt that goes in your bread."

* * *

The fellow who likes to display his money is the fellow who never had much money and never will get used to having it.

* * *

If you wish to succeed you must get the habit of thinking that your own business is the most important thing in the world.

* * *

Whenever you see a poor colored lad with a $30 suit on you can figure that he may have neglected to pay some one he owes.

* * *

A young man should remember that there is nothing to be gained in making game of another to provoke laughter among young ladies.

* * *

Some of our women and men are so careless that when they go out anywhere they generally have to finish dressing in the streets.

* * *

If you cannot have turkey and cranberries for Thanksgiving just remember that ham and cabbage will nicely fill the same vacancy.

* * *

How in the world can we do anything that the other race will not know anything about when we talk as much as we do now?

* * *

Because you see a girl with a prettyty cloak on, it's no sign that it is paid for. She may not have paid more than $1 down and has $14 yet to pay.

* * *

There are lots of girls who ought to know that a man gets tired of telling them that they look very nice and that they are pretty just to get along with them.

* * *

Most of our young people think that clothes is the only thing in this life to possess. Now, we would like to know if any of them believe that they can live on clothes when they get old and helpless?

* * *

A good many of our folks believe in too much display that is the wrong sort of display. If they all could display an added account to a bank as often as the ycan a ne wsuit they would be making a showing more creditable to them than anything else.

* * *

Some of our people do not see anything shameful in going down the street with a big pie in their hands, eating like they were starved to death. It does look so bad for a young man to be seen on our public highways devouring a large, greasy pig's foot.

* * *

A colored business man may have just enough trade to keep his mind employed and yet he will have to have, so he thinks, about a dozen clerks and about half as many bookkeepers and cashiers, and then he wonders why he does not get along with his business.

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Send money with order and get your goods by return mail. Send stamp for catalogue.
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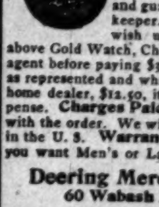

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1906.

The Message and the Negro.

From reliable sources there comes a statement that the Negro question is to have a place in the President's forthcoming message to Congress. Naturally, we are all agog to know what the Chief Executive has to say touching our future in this country of ours, and to learn what his latest opinion is as to what the federal government can do to protect the black citizen within the boundaries of several States, and to guarantee to all the equal rights provided for in the Constitution of the United States. The President has had numerous conferences with his Cabinet and with distinguished citizens of both races. Among those who have been consulted is Dr. Booker T. Washington. In view of the distressing happenings of the past weeks, and the strained relations existing between the Negroes and the whites in so many sections of the land, it is sincerely hoped that Mr. Roosevelt will be able to suggest some feasible plan by which conditions can be made better. He has been told the truth by men who are in a position to know the truth, and if he will speak out from the fullness of his heart, after the fashion of the days when he spoke so eloquently of the "square deal" and "all men up, rather than some men down," we are sure beneficial results will grow out of his message to Congress. That the Negro question is approaching an acute stage can not be denied by those who read as they run, and something must be done—and quickl ydone—if this country is to make the measure of progress it has a right to expect, and adheres to the old-fashioned gospels preached by the fathers of the Republic.

Mr. Roosevelt has the floor!

A Labor Union With An Open Door.

As is well known to those who have followed us in these columns year after year, The Freeman has had no kind words for the labor organizations that close their doors to the brother in black. We have always cheerfully subscribed to the principle that "in union there is strength," and have been ever ready to hold up the hands of any aggregation of men or women who would be broad enough to include us in their scheme of salvation. We have been against certain kinds of trades unions because they have been against us. This will be our attitude to the end of the chapter. In the nature of things, a larger per cent. of the Negro race than of any other is destined to "eat bread in the sweat of his face," and since we constitute one of the principal laboring elements in the country, we think the bodies that have rigidly excluded us from their benefits are not only wrong in principle, but in refusing to make common cause with our increasing millions of skilled and unskilled workers, they are sowing the seed of a competition that is apt to result disastrously to both.

We are intensely gratified, therefore, to have our attention called to a new labor organization that offers an "open door" to all races alike. The new applicant for favor is known as "The International Laborers' Union," with headquarters in Dayton, O., and its announcements state that it is "the first labor organization in this country to take up the battle in behalf of our race." Mr. W. G. Critchlow, the general president, is a man of ample experience in the direction of large affairs, and we place confidence in any plan he may devise to increase the opportunities of Negro laborers in the various trades, to insure them the same wages and equal protection in the pursuit of his calling, as well as like benefits in case of sickness, accident or death. A powerful organization, based upon the absolute equality of labor, regardless of color, creed, nationality or section, will prove a vast incentive for capable young Negroes to perfect themselves in the industrial arts, and in the lucrative wages that follow in the wake of excellence the economic status ofou r people would immediately take an upward trend, and the outlook for the future would be bright indeed.

We respectfully invite our readers to look carefully into the advantages offered by this liberal organization, whose announcement appears elsewhere in this paper. Our leaders can not employ themselves more worthily or more helpfully than in getting together subordinate lodges in their respective localities. It is surely worth while to write the official head of the Union at Dayton and request that literature besent you explaining in detail the plan of organization and the methods by which it is expected to advance the industrial welfare of the Negro membership.

The Negro people want to make a place for themselves in the world of industry, in the markets, and to win respect by possession of the material things of life, as well as through character and moral fitness, and the speediest way to accomplish this lofty purpose is to lend our heartiest support to the labor unions that offer us an "open door."

Hear Both Sides.

To appease the critics of the President, the War Department has deemed it wise to make public the full statement of the officers who made the alleged investigation of the circumstances attending the Brownsville scrape. The report rehashes much that is old, and tells little that is new. The depredatory actions of the soldiers are enlarged upon, the provocation offered by the prejudiced whites is minimized and excused, and the negligence of the battalion officers is glossed over. As a brief for the defense, the document could scarcely be improved upon. The populace which is finding so much fault with those responsible for the wholesale discharge, however, will not be appeased by anything short of a full hearing, in which the enlisted men will have an opportunity to tell their side of the story. Let both sides be heard before final judgment is passed. There is doubtless something wrong at each extreme. The truth is probably between the two.

The Thanksgiving tide is with us. In the year of grace 1906 it is a season of plenty—a period of genuine rejoicing, for Divine Providence has been generous in the bestowal of His blessings upon all humanity. The Freeman has many reasons to be sincerely thankful, and the entire Negro race, for the once, forgets the tragedy of color prejudice, the dismal ranklings of class hatred, and the injustice emanating from high places in the body politic, and joins heartily in the hosannas of the holiday hour. Yet, without violating the proprieties, and yielding to none in our deep sense of gratitude for favors past and present, we might hint that our cup of joy be fuller, under certain circumstances, enumerated in detail below. In order that there may be not one "fly in the oitment," during this festive Thmanksgiving Week, and that our paeans of praise may lack nothing in fervency or enthusiasm.

The action of Archbishop Moeller in reversing the decision of Bishop McCloskey, who refused to allow a reputable member of the Catholic church in Louisville the last rites of the faith, according to the law ordained by the hiearchy, shows that the right-thinking clergy of the higher rank, as well as the masses, have neither patience nor respect for chuckle-headed priests or parsons who transgress the bounds of decency to insult the helpless dead or to humiliate the members of a family against some member of which they may perchance have a petty, personal grudge. Those whose vanity or misinformation have led them into error, be they Catholic or Protestant, should take warning from the turn-down Archbishop Moeller has had the courage to administer to Bishop McCloskey, for they may get a dose of the same medicine when they least expect it.

In Atlanta, during the recent unpleasantness, three Negroes figured quite conspicuously. Their names may be easily determined by consulting the record. One took to his heels in wild alarm, a second hied himself to the barred recesses of his study and penned a litany, and a third marched upon the field from a distance and rallied the disheartened hosts by sounding a note of hope an dby moral suasion and the force of a magnetic personality swayed the substantial citizenry to the side of an honorable peace, bringing order out of chaos. Which was the hero?

Attorney J. Douglas Wetmore, of the legal department of the National Afro-American Council, did well to act so promptly in behalf of the discharged soldiers. Associated with him is Col. Alexander S. Bacon, recognized as an expert in military law. The case comes very properly within the scope of the work laid out by the Council for the protection of the race in general, and together Messrs. Wetmore and Bacon can be depended upon to exhaust every possible means of having these innocent men restored to their rightful places in the army.

Since the discharge of Companies B, C and De, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, by President Roosevelt, friends of the colored soldiers have looked up their army records. The records show that scores of the colored men have been given either medals of honor or certificates of merit for conspicuous gallantry. Any attempt to discharge such gallant defenders of the flag as these "without honor," brings more dishonor to the oppressor than to his victims.

It may yet be found that the responsibility for the sacrifice of that entire battalion of Negro troops of the 25th Infantry rests upon the partisan report and recommendations of a subordinate—not upon the President, who was misled, while in a hurry to pack his grip for an important trip to Panama. A rehearing of the facts in the case would be the just and equitable thing when the President returns.

President Roosevelt says he acted deliberately and upon duly acquired "information," pointing to the guilt of the accused soldiers. The President is no doubt sincere in his desire to protect the uniform of the American soldier, but the value of his "information" sinks away below par when it is remarked, parenthetically, that the said "information" came from Inspector-General Garlington, of "Gawgy, sah½"

If the President prefers the acclaim of the Bourbon South, from which no Republican can ever hope to secure an electoral vote, to the approval of the North, where all the support of his party principles is obtained, the consequences must rest with him. There is no accounting for tastes.

This Brownsville mess might have all been avoided had Peace-Maker Taft been dispatched post-haste to Brownsville, in the same way that Secretary Metcalfe was sent to California to pour oil upon the troubled Japanese waters.

Events are daily combining to prove that the only way to solve the race problem right is to solve it along the lines of justice and equity. The present situation is like unto what General Sherman said was is—"h—l."

Build up the waste places!

THE FREEMAN IS THANKFUL

BUT WOULD BE MORE SO, IF IT COULD SEE THE THINGS IT WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

Every colored family buy a home.

* * *

A creditable exhibit at Jamestown.

* * *

Negro labor dig the Panama Canal.

* * *

All kinds of work for all kinds of men.

* * *

Ex-Recorder H. P. Cheatham vindicated.

* * *

More Negro teachers in the Philippines.

* * *

A genuine republican party in the South.

* * *

A few churches get out of debt—and stay out.

* * *

Mountebank John Temple Graves muzzled.

* * *

Ex-Register J. W. Lyons satisfactorily "placed."

* * *

Peace in the public schools of the nation's capital.

* * *

Longer school terms for colored children in the South.

* * *

Only one church of a given denomination in a small-sized town.

* * *

A general celebration of emancipation day on the first of January.

* * *

Lonely old maids and gushing girls treated to the matrimonial cure.

* * *

Dr. D. A. Graham stick to his text, and continue to call a spade a spade.

* * *

National officials less susceptible to Southern applause and rebel blarney.

* * *

"Something doing" in the neighborhood of the erstwhile "Door of Hope."

* * *

The Negro have more business at the banks and less in the pawn shops.

* * *

That veteran scribe, W. Allison Sweeney, return to active journalism.

* * *

Representative race journals in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

* * *

The squint-eyed inspections of Inspector-General Garlington inspected.

* * *

Ohio on record as to the identity of her "favorite son"—Taft or Foraker.

* * *

The dignity of labor preached from the pulpit and taught in the schoolroom.

* * *

Negro banks in the cities of Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis and Louisville.

* * *

A working majority of Nationalists on the Supreme Bench of the United States.

* * *

A great race daily established in one of the metropolitan centers of the country.

* * *

A business league wherever three or more Negro business men are gathered together.

* * *

Prof. R. T. Greener congenally assigned in the diplomatic service of the nation.

* * *

The next annual session of the National Afro-American Council held in Cincinnati.

* * *

Loafers and idlers of both races compelled to go to work—or to take "23" for theirs.

* * *

The peripatetic G. W. Chivis join hands with Lieut. Peary for another dash for the North Pole.

* * *

"Jim-Crowism" in the civil service departments at Washington and elsewhere abolished.

* * *

Tom Logan at the head of his own company next season in a first-class musical comedy.

* * *

The innocent members of the gallant 25th Infantry restored to their posts in the army.

* * *

A colored man named as Minister to Santo Domingo, as was expected in the beginning.

* * *

That man of the people, William O. Bradley, returned to the Governorship of Kentucky.

* * *

A few Japs apply for admission to the white schools of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

* * *

Walter Wellman borrow Ernest Hogan's airship for his proposed flying trip to the North Pole.

* * *

Vice President Fairbanks permitted to "sit on the lid" when President Roosevelt goes off on a jaunt.

* * *

The supremacy of the federal government over that of the state recognized when the two conflict.

* * *

Recorder John C. Dancy write at least one page per month on his long-promised "Life of Dr. J. C. Price."

* * *

Dr. J. A. Jones get "something equally as good" at the hands of the A. M. E. General Conference in 1908.

* * *

Ben Tillman kept off of Northern platforms, and quarantined within the confines of the State of South Carolina.

* * *

W. Calvin Chase agreed upon as one of the District of Columbia delegates to the next national Republican convention.

* * *

Sympathetic co-operation on the part of the Afromerican Council, the Constitution League, the Niagara Movement, the Federation of Civic Rights and the New England Suffrage League, wih "equality of citizenship" as their local goal in common.

Our eminent physicians on the alert, ready to check the ravages of the dreaded tuberculosis whenever it pokes up its ugly head.

* * *

President Roosevelt look two or three times over evidence submitted by Southerners touching the welfare of the Negro.

* * *

The lynchers o fEd. Johnson at Chattanooga fittingly punished, and the outrage upon Lawyer Parden adequately avenged.

* * *

A commission appointed to inquire into the sanity of that senile relic of ante-bellum days, John T. Morgan, of Alabama.

* * *

Justice Robert H. Terrell or Prof. Hugh M. Browne at the head of the colored public schools of Washington in the event of a change.

* * *

A Sunday forum for Louisville, where light can be thrown upon the great questions of the times, for the education of the masses.

* * *

Editor J. Max Barber stand upon his merits as a man, and not assume the role of a farce-comedy martyr for the delectation of the galleries.

* * *

Hon. John P. Green organize a literary forum in Cleveland, where he can make as many speeches as he feels moved to place before the public.

Tab kept on the whereabouts of Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, the evanescent general secretary and "main squeeze" of the Niagara Movement.

* * *

The friends of F. L. Barnett keep a "big stick" in waiting for the gang that deliberately robbed him out of that Chicago municipal judgeship.

* * *

The Sumner civil rights law enforced in the District of Columbia, which is undisputed federal territory.

* * *

Funds provided for the immediate opening of Corresponding Secretary Jordan's Council haedquarters at Washington.

* * *

White people learn something of the beautiful home life and rigid social restrictions in vogue among the upper class of colored people.

* * *

The Negro stay in the army and fight his battles from the inside rather than play into the hands of his traducers by getting out on his own motion.

* * *

Senator Foraker repeat on the floor of the Senate the broad-minded and patriotic sentiments uttered before the Army of the Cumberland at Nashville.

* * *

An administration by the race press generally that Secretary Taft was unjustly censured for the plainly-spoken truths voiced some months ago in his Greensboro speech.

* * *

Hale and hearty Judge M. W. Gibbs reach the century mark in his long and honorable career of usefulness to his race.

* * *

Editor B. J. Davis give Collector H. A. Rucker the credit for race loyalty and practical service that is so plainly due him.

* * *

Our big colored comedians work up some catchy local "gags" for their topical songs, when they strike the several communities.

* * *

Bishop Turner accepts the post of special bishop of Africa, and makes his permanent residence in his beloved "Dark Continent."

* * *

* * *

Four new bishops for the A. M. E. church and six for the A. M. E. Zion in 1908, with the "Expansion of Methodism" as a rallying cry.

* * *

Prof. W. H. Richards, instructor in international law in the Law Department of Howard University, elevated to dean of that department.

* * *

Poor, hard-working colored men stop carrying their wages out to the race track for the benefit of the "bookies," whose game they ought to know they cannot beat.

* * *

Recognition of the supremacy of the federal government over that of the state when the latter runs counter to the basic principles enunciated in the federal Constitution.

* * *

Business lay men chosen for the purely administrative general offices of our churches, in preference to preachers, who have only popularity and a gift of gab to recommend them.

* * *

F. L. Cordozo reinstated as supervising principal in the Washington schools, from which position he was summarily removed, contrary to law and without conviction of any wrongdoing.

* * *

The vigorous and eloquent John E. Bush elected Republican national committeeman for the great state of Arkansas, thus guaranteeing a strong Republican organization in that neck-o'-the-woods.

* * *

The Bethel literary pretenders at Washington reunite with the parent organization and rely upon their transcendent merits to secure for them the called upon to doff his hat in appreciationleadership they so ardently crave.

* * *

The masses hold up the hands of Bishop Alexander Walters, Secretary L. G. Jordan, W. H. Steward, J. C. Napier, Attorney-General Wetmore, Bishop Abraham Grant and other leaders of the Afro-American Council.

* * *

The South get all the white immigration it is looking for—"to replace the so-called shiftless Negro labor in the cotton fields, tobacco patches and domestic service"—and listen to the Southerners' tale of woe when they find their sacred social and political traditions ruthlessly trampled upon by the thrifty, unprejudiced immigrant in his mad rush for the almighty dollar.

Southern papers have the decency to refer to colored ladies and gentlemen as "Mr." and "Mrs."—as the case may be—and take the pains to chronicle our worthy achievements in as conspicuous a manner as they report the doings that carry us to the police court.

* * *

A non-partisan, bi-racial commission authorized by Congress to make a thorough investigation of the political, industrial and racial conditions in the South, with a view of discovering a remedy for the evils that retard the natural development of that great section.

* * *

Well-equipped sanitariums like that of Dr. W. E. Sterrs at Decatur, Alabama, multiplied many times over throughout the Southland, so as to afford our people a suitable haven when in need of scientific treatment, and to give the Negro surgeon a fulcrum for the exercise of his skill.

* * *

Attorney-General-to-Be Bonaparte take advantage of the first opportunity to declare himself upon the subject of peonage and the citizenship of the Negro, and pledge himself to use his best endeavors to punish all violators of the civil and political rights of black men as well as those of white men.

MADISON, IND.

The Falls Festival and Harvest Home held at Bethel A. M. E. church last week was a grand affair. The church was decorated with plants and national colors. Rev. Lewis is doing a great work for the church.

A grand musical concert was given at the Second Baptist church Thanksgiving and Friday night, under the direction of Miss Pauline Batties.

Joseph Christman is able to be up again, after an illness of two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shelton are very proud over the arrival of their first granddaughter, Laurinda Frances Blakely.

DR. J. C. REID RESIGNS.

Rev. Dr. J. C. Reid, pastor of the Second Baptist church, Ft. Madison, Ia., has resigned. He has accepted a call to Mt. Zion Baptist church, Sioux City, Ia. Rev. Reid's career at Ft. Madison was a busy one. In less than two years he has made his church one of the leading ones in the state, adding many members and remodeling the church edifice. He is an active and aggressive member of the Ministerial Alliance (white), defending his race at all times. As a race man, he is one of the foremost orators in the state, having lectured with telling effect on the problem in many of the leading white churches. His helpmate operates a successful dressmaking establishment, in addition to her church duties, as both believe in Dr. Washington's solution of the race problem. Rev. Reid has been a successful representative and correspondent for The Freeman during his stay in Ft. Madison and will continue in his new charge.

The Freeman is on sale at Springfield, Ill., at 804 and 812 East Washingtnn street and 121 South Fourth. E. L Rogers agent.

The Freeman is on sale at Cincinnat at Wallner's Drug Store. 108 Walnut street. Will Owens, agent,

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Fill Out Free Coupon Below Today.

My discovery has startled the medical world. I have cured hundreds of the most horrifying cases in from 10 to 20 days, after celebrated physicians and surgeons had given up all hope of saving them.

Geo. Yost, Age 74 of Havana, Ill, Cured of Cancer by Dr. Curry in Twelve Days After Twenty Years' Suffering.

There is a certain cure for *you*. Cancer is your death warrant unless you cure it at once. Don't trifle with it. It grows every day. Your life is at stake. With the great Dr. Curry Cancer Cure you cure yourself at home privately, and quickly. You may save your life, if you send me your name and address on the coupon below.

I have one of the finest sanitariums in the country, furnished throughout with all the modern conveniences; hot and cold water, steam heat and electric lights in every room. For those who wish to come and have my personal attention, I will guarantee a cure or make no charge, whatever, for my services or medicine. However, you can cure yourself just as well at home.

I gladly refer you to any bank or business firm in Lebanon

FREE CANCER COUPON.

If you suffer from cancer in any form, simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to-day to Dr. G. M Curry, 2052 Curry Building, Lebanon Ohio You will be surprised how easily you can cure yourself at home without risk or danger.

Mallory Brothers have closed at Peoria, Ill., and will take the road as soon as Miss Brooks is ready to travel.

The Clarks, who have been with the great Van Amburg shows the past season, will be at liberty after December 3.

The Musical Reeves are the sole owners of the "Mysterious Black Cat's Eye Company and are playing engagements in Iowa.

Irene Thompson, formerly of the Williams and Walker Company, has given up her work on account of the illness of her aunt in Baltimore, Md.

Lasky, Rolfe & Company's "Fourteen Black Hussars" sailed for Europe last week. Napoleon Johnson is a member of this successful organization.

Robert P. Joplin was in Indianapolis this week with his big extravaganza of sixteen people, en route to Boston, where he will present his new act, "The Cuban Belle."

Mattie Wilkes writes from Vienna, Austria: "I am glad to say that I am still meeting with success, after a year and seven months' sojourn in Europe. Have just finished two copies of the Freeman, which I enjoyed very much."

The Brinkleys—Carrie and David—are meeting with much success around New York City and vicinity. Their act, "Darktown Flirtation," is going big. Regards to Clemo Harris and Black Patti Troubadours. Address 252 W. 47th street.

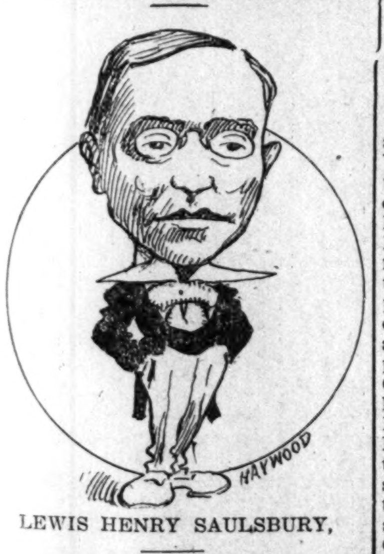
Bland and Fry, travesty artists, with Mahara's Minstrels, are still making good with the company. Mr. Bland is doing a change act in Part 1st—Indian and cowboy—singing "Big Chief," "Silver Heels," and "Cheyenne." Regards to friends.

The Original Nashville Students are doing fine and everybody is well. The car is one of the finest ever put on the road and is carefully looked after by William Shadney and Ed. Archie, chef. The company gave a reception November 26 in honor of the birthday of Sallie Lee, the leading lady. Regards to all friends.

J. W. Hamilton, the sweet baritone singer at the Exchange Theater, Jacksonville, Fla., in classical and ragtime selections, is doing well, and James Burgess, better known as the "Chattam Kid," is sending them out howling every night. Prof. John Haywood sends regards to professional friends. Everybody is well.

H. Jerry Barnes has started a new vaudeville team called the "Frontenac." The members are Ransom and Bansom, Davis and Davis, Taylor and Taylor, Parker and Parker, Barnes and Barnes. They all are making a great and successful hit. Hi Jerry Barnes is making his hit in "What's the Use of Knocking When a Man is Down?" The company send best regards to all.

THE FREEMAN GALLERY



LEWIS HENRY SAULSBURY,

Prominent in the Cast of "Abyssinia."

The splendor of the mansions,
With aristocratic vein,
And bright and sunny weather,
Or the storm of winds and rain,
That appear to drench the branches
Of the leaves of oily green,
Loses much of its attraction
entire company was alone worth the
When a man's behind the scene.
—Garfield T. Haywood.

Sam Lemons, tuba, closed Saturday in Greensboro, N. C. W. T. Howard, clarionet, closed in Cumberland, Md. E. Mills, trombone, closed in Andover, O. E. L. J. Banks, trombone, closed in Glen Falls, N. Y. W. Scott, trombone, closed in Dunkirk, N. Y. Lunford Davis would like to hear from them at any time.

The Whitman Sisters and Oillie Robinson are meeting with success in vaudeville, playing the largest theaters in the East, being at Wilmington, Del., November 26th. They are working in Massachusetts until the second week in February, 1907. Regards to all friends. Address Meyers & Keller, General Vaudeville Agents, 31 O 31st, New York city.

The manager of the theater at Crystal Lake, Ill., and Nunda, Ill., writes: "The Howard McCarver Big Southern Comedy Company, with E. L. Ethen, manager, played my house November 21 and played a return date November 23 to S. R. O., and the show is the best that has ever played our town. Bamboo is a clever comedian and the Royal Bunch was a good team. Ruth Belmont was a feature and C. W. Beebee was well received.

Pony Moore is making a great change in the Palace Theater at Chicago, enlarging the stage, new dressing rooms and a new policy of the house. Twenty people are now rehearsing and when the house reopens it will be conducted as a first-class family theater, catering to ladies and children. Tim Brymm, late of the Smart Set, is the musical conductor, and Maud Brown, Daisy Mitchell, Maud Gillespie, Sid Perron and Goldie Crosby are among the members of the company.

The Famous Billy Kersands Minstrels

Our company are all well and the boys are getting on nicely. The show is pleasing easily, therefore there is no complaint or grievance noticeable around or among either employers or employees. Our very shrewd manager, Mr. Geo. L. Barton, is still at the helm and is doing some very clever and successful guiding. We traveled over twelve hundred miles in three days and showed each night to packed houses.

P. M. Logan, the premier cornet soloist of Charleston, S. C., joined us in Dennison, Tex. Prof. Logan is an excellent musician and was for a long time instructor of the Orphanage Band of Charleston, and has traveled considerably with that organization. As a cornetist he has but few superiors. Prof. Logan is proving a wonderful adjunct to Prof. Lacy's great band.

We had the pleasure of meeting the Forepaugh-Sells Circus in New Orleans on our opening date and of course had the distinguished honor of meeting many professional friends, among them Prof. Quallie Clark and his great band and several of the members had the pleasure of visiting our evening performance (Prof. Clark, the Morton Brothers, Bob Henderson and J. W. Mobly). The boys seemed perfectly enhanced during the performance and at the conclusion of the program they rushed to the stage to extend their congratulations, in which they unanimously claimed that of all the shows they have witnessed this season the Kersands is far in the lead—a perfect maximum. The boys as well as many others had read much of the great "Varmint," and wondered why the term was applied, but saw the same clearly demonstrated at the Elysium Theater Sunday night, when the great king of minstrelsy, Billy Kersands, made his appearance on the stage amid storms of applause and laughter. All hands went up in acknowledgment that he is rightly named when called the Master Magnet of Measureless Minstrelsy. (Beware of the "Varmint.")

The Budweiser Theater.

The Budweiser Theater orchestra at Tampa, Fla., is one of the most creditable colored orchestras in the country. Under the able directorship of Wm. H. Dorsey, one of our most promising musicians, it has reached a stage of efficiency seldom attained by colored organizations.

They play a repertoire of standard and classical numbers and the latest comic opera selections worthy of any concert orchestra traveling or otherwise. The members of this orchestra are all well known to the profession. Wm. H. Dorsey, the director, is a native of Louisville, Ky., and a thorough musician. Besides being a brilliant pianist, he is also a clever violinist. Clarence (Piccolo) Jones, flute and piccolo, is without doubt the representative flute and piccolo player of our race and is known all over the country. The first violins are in excellent hands. They are played by Messrs. S. B. Foster and Geo. Rhone; second violins, E. Dudley and Frank Hopkins; Tomas Ponce Reys, of Havana, Cuba, first cornet; R. J. Anderson, second cornet; Walter Mitchell, another well known musician, double bass; Freddie Goodwin, traps; W. G. Kennedy and Willie Nelson, horns. Last, but not least, Amos Gilliard (Black Adonis), trombone. The soloists are Clarence Jones, S. B. Foster, Amos Gilliard. Space will not permit further comment, but will later. The orchestra has the goods and delivers them, unlike many colored orchestras who have good musicians and seldom play anything but a light grade of music.

The musical program for the week of the 12th inst.: Overture, "Wm. Tell;" march, "New England's Finest;" intermezzo, "Cupid's Pleadings;" Red Domino march.

DAMON'S MUSICAL COMEDY.

Damon's Colored Musical Comedy Company is presenting some excellent musical numbers. Among those of the first part are:

Operatic Mandolin Efete—Birds of Spring—Introducing "The Belles and Beaus.' In Firgurgon-Zena—My Congo Queen. Encore En-Motion Egypt on the Nile Cleopatra. Jeff Webb and Charley Edwards, comedians, songs and dances—"We Have Got Busy, Now." Edward Wood, descriptive Song—"Under Southern Skies," with Chorus Organ Efete, and in the second part: Camping in the Zabmies—Captain Damon and Sweetheart Nell. Shelle Solo. Duet. Encore, "Zither Duet," accompanied by Nellie Damon "Soprano." Southern descriptive songs and dances, "Old Folks at Home"—Edward and Webb. Allyne Sisters in Character Dances. Damon, Banjo. Encore, Company Ensemble in grand banjo medley playing popular choruses.

The press speaks very highly of them. The Evening Chronicle, of DeKalb, Ill., in a recent edition, says:

"Damon's Colored Musical Comedy Co. were at Chronicle hall last night and gave as satisfactory a performance as was ever given in Chronicle hall. The house was interested all the evening and at times was almost boisterous with applause. Every number on the program received a recall. Mr. Damon himself is a musical marvel and his violin playing was easily the best ever given here by a colored artist. He could have held the stage for half the evening, so appreciative was his audience. Jeff Webb and Charlie Edward, comedians and song and dance performers, were everything that was claimed for them. Miss Damon has a high soprano voice, under fine control, and sings like a nightingale. The Allyne Sisters made a big hit with their songs and pretty dancing. The closing banjo medley by the price. It is a jolly, rare treat."

THE FAMOUS TOPSY COON SHOUTERS.

Mrs. Rosa Scott and Richard Scott are now with the great Parker Amusement Company and send best regards to all friends. While in Selma, Ala., they met their mother and brother, staying two weeks with them. M. M. Moore, alias Torpedo, was also much pleased with them. Floyd Brantley and his family regretted very much to have us leave.

The Howard-McCarver's Southern Comedy Company.

Miss Letty Hill, our dainty little soubrette, is winning new laurels every night. Bamboo, the child artist is a wonder and you can hear his name on every side. The royal bunch, Gordon and Jessie, are entitled to rank as favorites, either as singers or dancers, and hearty applause greets them every night. Bebee, the principal comedian, is on the sick list. The Walkers, Frank and Letty, are singing Howard McCarver's new march song, "Dixie Lou," and it is pronounced a bigger hit than his famous Dixie song. Our clever manager, A. L. Othen surprised the company by setting a midnight supper with all the good things of the season after the performance in Hebron, Ill., in honor of the marriage of Frank Walker and Miss Letty Hill. The company is booked direct west. In three weeks we will be in California. Howard McCarver, the boy manager, is in advance and everything is well looked after.

OPENING OF THE ELYSIUM THEATER.

H. C. Snow, who for the last three years has conducted the Lincoln Park at New Orleans, has leased the Elysium Theater and has thrown open its doors, catering to colored people. This theater is one of the finest in New Orleans. The seating capacity is 1,500; stage, 60x30; proscenium, 30x 30. The opening took place Sunday, November 11, with the famous Billy Kersands Minstrels, and the house was crowded to the doors. The S. R. O. sign was displayed early in the afternoon and was the rule at each performance, as the house has been sold out at each performance long before the doors were open.

Of the opening a leading white daily said, in part:

"A new era in the history of the Elysium Theater, which has seldom paid its owners since it was erected, was inaugurated last night, when the house was informally opened by a company which has sub-leased the theater from the Baldwin-Melville Stock Company, the present holders of the lease. The theater as it now stands will cater to the Negroes, the white people being treated with secondary consideration, only having one side of the upper balcony set aside for them, while the Negroes have the entire orchestra, half of the balcony, the whole pit and all of the boxes with the exception of two. Though the white people had been posted about this arrangement, still at last night's show there were nearly 150 on hand. * * The show as a whole was very good and should pull the Negroes to the Elysium by the thousands during the week."

The management will inaugurate a season of stock to fill in the time when it has no road show booked, employing onl ythe best artists and producing musical comedies and dramas. They will also run vaudeville between the acts and from time to time bring some of the finest vaudeville performers on the stage that have been unable to play the Crescent City before. The next attraction at the house will be the Dandy Dixie Minstrel. This company played this city at the beginning of the season and scored a big hit, and judging from the advance sale they will play to capacity business the entire week.

THE FUNNY FOLKS CO.

After two weeks' lay-off, strengthening our show, we are on the road again. With a goodly number of new faces we opened in Rock Hill, S. C., opera house to S. R. O. and are on our way to the land of flowers. We have added to our number of ladies Miss Grace Arnete, Miss Stella Crumley, Miss Mamie Pinckney and Miss Mary Adams, whose smiling faces are a treat to any audience. Our band has been strengthened by the addition of Prof. Henry Paschal, of Savannah, Ga., piano and clarionet; John Tobias, trombone, and Joe Miller, tuba and double bass. The stage is in the hands of that most competent stage manager, Thos. White, who is ably assisted by Will Dozier. J. T. Gaulvin, the traveling elocutionist, and a clever bevy of comedians and soubrettes, all of whom send their best regards to all friends in and out of the profession. John Tobias sends regards to P. G. Lowery and Henry Washington. Joe Miller sends regards to all friends and Prof. A. G. Jones, John Anderson and the Budweiser Theater Co.

"A RABBIT'S FOOT" COMEDY COMPANY.

Happy Hour sends regards to all at the Budweiser Theater.

J. H. Cummings has been very ill, but has recovered and he sends regards to all.

Geo. McDaniels, better known as "Son Payne," sends regards to the Allens and the Robinson Amusement Co.

William Phillips is still making good and sends regards to Harry Pumsley, Freddie Goodwin and Pearl Moffins at the Budweiser Theater, Tampa, Fla.

The leaders for all others and still making it hot for those who follow, doing a rushing business. During the nights in Yazoo City, Jackson and Natchez we were forced to put on four or five extra ticket sellers, for the business was too rushing for one. At our last stand we played to S. R. O.

WITH ROBBINS BROS'. CIRCUS.

Lunford Davis and his band are meeting with good success in the South with Robbins Bros'. circus. Members of the band are: L. Davis, solo cornet; W. H. Mayfield, cornet; Ed. Wood, tuba; L. A. Birch, baritone; J. W. White, drum; G. H. Booth, alto; H. L. Rawles, second alto. Lunford Davis sends regards to James Harris, Robert Henderson and wife. and would like to hear from Ted Redman and E. L. Banks. H. L. Rawles sends regards to P. G. Lowery, Sallie Lee, G. G. Smith and J. G. Smith. G. H. Booth sends regards to P. G. Lowery, Sallie Lee and all other friends. W. H. Mayfield sends regards to Moores Ford and Boots Stevenson.

THE GEORGIA COLORED STATE Fair.

Dr. Booker T. Washington Delivers Opening Address and Captures the Crowd.

Macon, Ga.—Special.—The Georgia Colored State Fair, engineered by representative colored men of Georgia, including such personages as officers and directors as President R. R. Wright, of the Georgia State College; Dr. C. T. Walker, of Augusta; Bishop H. M. Turner, Hon. J. H. Deveaux and others of that kind, was held here, beginning on Monday of last week.

The initial day was inaugurated by exercises of a peculiarly satisfactory kind. All trains brought hundreds of colored visitors from different parts of the State. In the afternoon the parade was held, and not less than 30,000 colored people swarmed the streets. This figure is the one used by the Atlanta Constitution in its report from here. The parade exemplified about twenty-five floats, the agricultural, industrial and educational development of the race, and was headed by two uniformed organizations.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute, had been invited to make the principal address on the opening day, and many were the acclaims accorded him as his carriage, followed by many others, passed through the streets of the city. He was repeatedly cheered and during more than a mile of the parade was tion of the greetings extended him. It was very interesting to notice how the colored people jostled each other in their eagerness to see the man who is recognized by them as their leader and most representative man.

Dr. Walker, in introducing Dr. Washington, gave voice to the statement that "He is as divinely appointed for his mission as was Moses for his, and is our Moses as surely as Moses was the leader of the Jewish people." This sentiment was enthusiastically applauded, and was, in fact, during the whole day in evidence as the controlling sentiment among the hundreds of colored people who lined the streets and visited the exposition grounds, which were, by the way, the same grounds used by the white State Fair Association and placed at the disposal of the colored people by the mayor and councilmen of the city of Macon. Dr. Washington's address in the park in the afternoon was listened to by thousands of black men, who hung eagerly upon every word uttered by him.

The promoters of the Fair feel that the project was successfully and enthusiastically launched. The rest of the week promises to be nearly as successful as the opening day.

THE DANDY
DIXIE
Minstrels
AND
COTTON PICKERS' BAND
UNDER DIRECTION VOELCKEL & NOLAN
126 West 44th Street, New York City, N. Y.
Real Negro Minstrel Show in the World; Bar None.
WANTED at all times HIGH CLASS Minstrels, Musicians, Singers, Dancers, Comedians and Specialty Acts.
Gentlemen Only Need Apply.

COLORED PERFORMERS
WANTED.
A Full Acting Company to put on Dramas. Preference given those who do specialties. Play full season and all summer. Write at once. State all in first letter. Send photo if you have one. Make salary low as it is sure.
ELYSIUM THEATRE,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
H. C. SNOW, Manager and Proprietor.
The Finest Theatre in the South playing Colored Attraction.

WANTED
For C. H. SWEENEY'S
NASHVILLE STUDENTS
In Unison With P. G. LOWERY'S
CONCERT BAND.
COMMEDIANS, SINGERS, DANCERS BOTH LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. NOVELTY ACTS. THE FINEST CAR ACCOMMODATION OF ANY SHOW IN THE WORLD WRITE AS PER ROUTE.
ROUTE.

Mansfield, Ohio	November 29,
Utica, Ohio	November 30,
Zanesville, Ohio	December 1,
Quaker City, Ohio	" 2, 3,
St. Clairville, "	" 4,
Belfair, Ohio	" 5,
Washington, Penn.	" 6,

Pernament Address, The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE
"HOLTON"
BAND INSTRUMENTS
Are Used by the Best Colored Musicians in Preference to any other.
Mr. P. G. Lowery is considered one of best colored cornet soloists in world He is also one of the most efficient bandmasters, being connected with the Wallace show, the past season. He himself used the "New Proportion" cornet and has his band almost entirely fitted out with "Holton" instruments. His opinion of our instruments is worth reading.

Bedford, Ind., Sept. 1, 1905.
Frank Holton, Chicago, Ill.:
Dear Friend.—After thoroughly testing the qualities of your "New Proportion" cornet you sent me, I found it a cornet for all lines of business. I have played all the standard makes, but for both business work and solo I find the "New Proportion" cornet THE cornet. I cheerfully recommend it to anyone who wants the best.
P. G. LOWERY,
Cornet Soloist and Bandmaster.
"Holton" instruments are sold for cash or on installments. We allow a week's trial before the deal is closed so there is absolutely no risk in purchasing them. The "Holton" is the instrument that is coming to be universally used and all uptodate musicians should find out about them. Our catalogue and other literature free on request.
FRANK HOLTON CO.
117 E. Madison St. Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT.
Any one knowing theaddress or whereabouts of H. S, Jackson, (violinist) kindly send information to Wm. Dailey, Plymouth Suzerne Co., Pa.

NOTICE.

We wish to apologize for the error in last week's issue. In the hurry of the composing room the cut of a man, a well-known musician, was substituted for the one of Miss Maud Turner.

Mme. Melba has such a good memory that she can learn an entire opera in one week. She does most of her studying in bed.

Coming Soon to Your City
The greatest Negro enterprises traveling. My two shows, "A Rabbit's Foot Company and Funny Folk Co., watch for the two Big Funny Shows touring the country in their own private cars. Can always place good performers and musicians. Address Pat Chappelle as per route or home office, 1054 W. Church street, Jacksonville, Florida.

The America Theater
Jackson, Miss.
Open Dates for Good COLORED SHOWS.
Entire management and ownership colored
Seating capacity 1200.
W. J. LATHAM, Manager.

ALABAMA JUBILEE SINGERS
BILLY RAINEY & GERTRUDE RAINEY
SKETCH ARTISTS.
Black Face, Song and Dance Comedians, Jubilee Singers and Artists, Cake Walkers.
Old Man's Specialty.
Enroute With A Rabbit's Foot Company.

WANTED--At once for
Budweiser Theater
ORCHESTRA
First Class Clarionet Player
Will Send Ticket.
Theater OPEN The Entire Year
Finest in the South.
R. S. Donaldson,
Budweiser Theater, Tampa, Fla.

Wanted at all Times
First-Class and Up-to-date
...ARTISTS...
and a TEAM
that can Double and Change often. State all in first letter and send photo, which will be returned.
Address THOS. WILLIAMS,
San Isidro 24, Havana, Cuba.

NOTICE!
HALFTONE PICTURES in the reading pages of THE FREEMAN will be inserted at these prices:
Single Column - $3.00
Double Column - $5.00

DRIFT OF SENTIMENT

REQUISITES FOR SOUTH'S REDEMPTION.

If the South could break away from its millstone of sentimentalism and prejudice, it might have some hope of solving its Negro question. It alternately asks for the advice and sympathy of the North, and appreciates neither.—Duluth News-Tribune.

CHRISTIANITY ON THE DEFENSIVE.

With the fall of Atlanta goes the good name of the whole country, for we rise or fall together in the estimation of the rest of mankind. All over the world lynching has made the name of America a stench in the nostrils of decency. Far-off India upbraids us for this pernicious and heathen practice, and Mahometan and Brahman, holding their noses, turn their faces from Christianity, as if it were a sickening sight.—Charleston (W. Va.) Advocate.

NEGRO IS "SHOWING THEM" IN MISSOURI.

Missouri has no acute race problem. The Negro in Missouri is decreasing in numbers and increasing in character and efficiency. The older generation is fast disappearing, and the younger generation is different. Improvement is slow, but it is improvement. While the Southern States have the race problem in its most acute stage, it is not so in Missouri. The Negro is fewer in number and of proportionately higher economic value than in any other State which permitted slavery.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DO THIS, AND ALL WILL BE WELL.

Industrially and economically, the North has no place for the black man The South has. The vast, rich stretches of cotton and other agricultural lands at the South will always afford opportunity for the Negro to work to the best possible advantage, both to himself and his employer. If he show aptitude for higher things, he will find an opening at the South for the proper and profitable employment of this aptitude. At present his labor is being utilized in the best possible manner for the development of the South's marvelous resources of soil and climate and mines and citizenship.—Washington Post.

Bishop Turner still wants the Negroes of this country to emigrate to Africa. He was in Chicago, not long ago, conferring with several money magnates, with the hope of interesting capital in a project to start a direct steamship service from Atlanta or some other Southern center to the west coast of Africa. He said:

"The governments of the west coast of Africa would welcome to their shores thrifty, industrious American Negroes. Lynchings, burnings and the murder of Negroes here are plagues God is inflicting on the race to drive it to Africa, where it can build up a great country," declared the Bishop.

Despite the good prelate's earnest and constant advocacy of the beauties of the fatherland, the Negro has determined to stay right where he is and countless summers and as many dreary fight it out along the lines of industry, intelligence and character, if it takes winters.

We are in receipt of a number of letters from Mr. W. R. Blackburn, 34 Hill street, San Francisco, Cal., offering some very valuable suggestions looking to the benefit of the race in a commercial, industrial and protective way. Space will not permit the publication of all that he says, but attention is called to his practical thought that the Negro would aid his cause materially in this country, and win the respect of his contemporaries, by embarking more largely in business, operating department stores and supplying from within the race all that our people need, establishing even manufactories from which can come the various articles required in our daily life. Mr. Blackburn believes that the Negro must be willing to pay for his liberties, and favors the plan advanced by the Afro-American Council—a voluntary tax from each member of the race, to be sent to the depositories designated by that body, which will be used as a defense fund to test discriminating laws and to offer rewards for the apprehension of those who lynch and otherwise outrage the Negro.

Editor The Freeman:

The damnable Southern American prejudice must not prevail to the end of dominating in Cuba by way of a "white man's government." I hope the Cubans see the scheme aimed at, under form of law. Coerced by fake militia at Atlanta, the homes of innocent Negroes were invaded, their arms forcibly taken, while they themselves were slaughtered by mobs and white hoodlums, who were not only permitted to retain their arms, but given addtional weapons. Now a fake grand jury farcically indicts alleged participants in the riot, with the result that Negroes will be convicted and railroaded to jail, or worse, and white men will be set free—unless some poor white devil, not in favor otherwise with his white neighbors, happens to get a dose of the punishment that all really deserve. When the Negro awakes fully he must not stop at Georgia, but must study the situation throughout the South and in Cuba and the Philippines, and proceed as white men would do under similar provocation. The Negro has nothing to lose; the enemy has all.

CAESAR A. A. TAYLOR.
Philadelphia, Pa.

The November issue of the "To-Morrow Magazine," published at Chicago, "for people who think"—according to its prospectus—contains a graphic recital of the causes leading up to the Atlanta riots, together with some sympathetic comments and timely suggestions by Mr. Parker H. Sercombe, the editor of "To-Morow." Mr. Sercombe announces that he is "not afraid of his own mistakes or yours," makes this quite caustic reference to the relative influence of the races, paying a rich compliment to the wonderful development of the Negro people in its many fields of endeavor:

"It is surely a tribute to the advancing prowess of the Negro if, in three or four generations of competition with the whites, he can make himself so felt and feared that the former, not satisfied with a fair competition, find it necessary through bluster, defamation and invention to destroy his prestige, weaken his stamina and prosecute him into subservience, and by other unfair means lessen his power to compete in the fields of politics, trade, and in the affairs of love and sex."

While much is being said in opposition to the use of force as a means of putting a stop to mob violence, the voice of Rev. F. J. Grimke, of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Washington, is for peace, if possible, but in advocacy of war, if necessary for self-protection. He does not suggest retaliation, in the aggressive sense, but advises, as do even the most radical peace-makers, that in case of attack the Negro be prepared to defend himself. Dr. Grimke, who is one of the race's most learned divines, said, in part, in a recent sermon:

"My friends, continue to do your utmost to develop yourselves along all lines—material, intellectual, moral, spiritual. Be discreet, be cautious, be very careful of what you say or do. Keep the peace; do all you can to preserve it, but at the same time be prepared to defend yourselves if necessary.

"The duty of the Negro is to make it as perilous as possible for the mob. When the mob understands, and understands from actual experience, that there are blows to take, as well as blows to give, it won't be so quick to organize. The only thing which these cowards respect, who organize mobs is force, brute force; the only thing which makes them think twice before acting is the fear of being injured. There is but one way to deal with a mob, and that is to shoot it to death, to riddle it with bullets or dynamite it; and the Negro will be doing himself and the whole South a service by being prepared to make it as perilous as possible for the mob."

Rev. W. R. Lawton, a thoughtful student of social conditions, writes from Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"John Temple Graves, of Georgia, in his statement to the press of the North on the Atlanta race riot and its causes, says: 'These two opposite, antagonistic races can never live together in the same government under equal laws—never.' Racial feeling is general, and shows itself in cosmopolitan centers when any one or number of individuals of a race is unjustly treated by the members of another race, whether the aggressor be German or Irish, and the parties wronged Jews or Italians. Many fierce and bloody rows and riots in this country among the races above mentioned abundantly attest that this antagonistic feeling doesn't only exist between the white man as such and the Negro as such. This feeling is not innate or inherent, but the result of circumstances, conditions and training. It can also be proven that the Negro, in heart, spirit and mind, is no more opposite to the white man than the Germans, Irish, Jews, Italians, etc., are opposite to each other. If the deep and full meaning of Mr. Graves' statement is true, why does not the same condition obtain in the North as in the South? The Negro is living in many Eeastern and Western States under equal laws, enjoying rights and privileges from which the best Negroes of the South are debarred. The North doesn't care any more for its Negro population than the South for its colored population. The marked difference in the treatment and consideration of the Afro-Americans in the different sections of our country is in the fact that in the North the dignity and majesty of the law are supported by a very strong public sentiment, while in the South racial prejudice is more strongly supported than law. Wisdom, my friends, counsels that the two races seek harmony, rather than provoke further antagonism and hatred."

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Dodd, Mead & Company are soon to issue a new book from the pen of the late Paul Lawrence Dunbar. The title is "Joggin' Erlong."

* * *

Dr. Booker T. Washington has placed two books of his own writings on the market. Ine is a beautiful little volume, bound in red cloth, gilt top and illuminated on title page and throughout with orange side titles. His subject is "Putting the Most Into Life," which is made up from the little lectures he has given to the students on Sunday evenings in the chapel at Tuskegee. The principal has gathered six of these heart-to-heart talks, enlarging them in such a way that they not only appeal to the student, but to the general reader. The publishers of this book are T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York. The second work is "The Life of Frederick Douglass" issued by George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia, and is one that the great educator has been planning for some time to place before the public. In this book Mr. Washington has given himself full rein. He has filled each page full of vivid descriptions of scenes and incidents in the life of Douglass. These two books show Dr. Washington at his best as writer and thinker and should be read by every Afro-American.

* * *

The Voice of the Negro for October was issued a little late from its new home in Chicago, and Editor J. Max Barber explains his sudden exit from Chicago and makes a plea for freedom of the press, which every Negro editor in the South, under normal conditions, has enjoyed for a long time. The Savannah Tribune, Florida Sentinel, Bishop Turner's Voice of the People, the Southwestern Christian Advocate, the Nashville Globe, the National Baptist Standard the Clarion, Richmond Planet and a score of other well-known papers throughout the South say what they please, and have said braver things in defense of the race than anything ever emanating from Mr. Barber's pen in the Voice of the Negro—and they are all doing business at the old stands. It is the opinion heard very generally in literary circles of the race that Mr. Barber has considerable talent for editorial work, and if he would stop posing as a martyr and make his magazine less of a personal affair, he would give the people a far more acceptable publication than is outlined in the policy that he seems to have elected to follow. The Voice of the Negro has an excellent field and a splendid opportunity to "make good," but Mr. Barber should realize that "the magazine's the thing" in the eyes of the people, rather than the individuality or personal grievances of the editor. The Voice of the Negro is a creditable example of high-grade journalism, and should be able to secure a substantial hearing upon its intrinsic merit.

* * *

Alexander's Magazine for November comes laden with its usual budget of good things. Much is said touching local politics in and about the State of Massachusetts, but as the comments bear the stamp of sincerity and the subjects are all good men, the apparent departure from pure literature may, for obvious reasons, be overlooked. Magazines, no less than the weekly journal, are not run upon "hot air," nor "for sweet charity's sake." In keeping alive so able a spokesman of the people in the city of Boston, where the water is notoriously deep, Charles Alexander shows himself a pilot of skill and rare sagacity. He is essentially original and does not hesitate to depart from the beaten paths of conventionality, if he can strengthen the cause of the race by so doing. The current issue carries a frontispiece portrait of Dr. Willis E. Sterrs, Decatur Alabama's most illustrious citizen and zen and medical practitioner, and cuts and sketches are given of the work of Prof. John L. Oveltrea, of Harriman Institute; Rev. James Bond, of Nashville, Tenn.; Prof. T. W. Turner, of Baltimore, who tells of Benjamin Banneker, and the important buildings of Prof. Oveltrea's growing industrial school in Eastern Tennessee are shown. Besides these well executed likenesses of several of the candidates for high offices within the State are presented. The editorials cover a wide area of thought, and the poetical and miscellaneous departments are filled with choice matter.

* * *

Before the arrival of Paul Lawrence Dunbar there had been Negro orators in profusion. But he was the first genuine poet of the race who put his fancies into English. The son of a slave, himself an elevator boy and a mechanic, he burst upon us as something peculiarly novel. Mr. Howells took him under his wing, and he became, next to Booker T. Washington, the greatest force among Afro-Americans. His death left a vacancy that it may take long to fill. Yet there seems to be no reason to despair of a successor. The Negro is singularly addicted to rhythm of movement, and his plantation lullabies are rich in natural poetry.

Dunbar's verses descriptive of Negro life and character are his most characteristic and most durable work. These Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Company have collected together in a single volume, which is profusely illustrated from actual photographs of remarkable variety and merit.

The first poem that one may come to in this book is one of the last of his writings. It is entitled "A Plantation Melody," which runs as follows:

De rain done hid de mountain's fo'm,
De trees is bendin' in de sto'm,
I's lone and in distress.
But listen, dah's a voice I hyeah,
A-sayin' to me, lou dand cleah,
"Lay low in de wildaness."

De lightnin' flash, de bough sway low,
My po' sick hea't is trimblin' so,
It hu'ts my very breas'.
But Him dat give de lightnin' powah
Jes' bids me in de tryin' howah,
"Lay low in de wildaness."

O, brothah, we'n de tempes' beat,
An' we'n yo' weary head an' feet
Can't fin' no place to res',
Jes' membah dat de Mastah's nigh,
An' putty soon you'll hyeah de cry,
"Lay low in de wildaness."

* * *

Under the caption of "Living Faith," Collier's Weekly, one of the Nation's standard literary publications and whose commendation is of inestimable value to the work of any author, pays the following enthusiastic tribute to Dr. Booker T. Washington's latest volume:

"The Negro has his hope. He has the opportunity for inspiration. He has the privilege of aspiration. He has the realities of religion which are those of spiritual life, of industrial service, of the calls of every day. He is led, in his journey forward, by a preacher of rare devotion, insight and unswerving straightness. To all young Negroes we recommend Booker Washington's latest volume, which he calls "Putting the Most Into Life." Spoken first in evening talks at Tuskegee, these little sermons are now given to the world. Addressed primarily to Negroes, and focusing on their circumstances and problems, they are nevertheless so broad and deep that any open mind may well be fed by them. They are addressed to a race "whose mortality from pulmonary diseases is alarming," and, therefore, what is said about plowing, and deep breathing, and Wordsworthian strength and inspiration from country life, has a double force, but it is true and beautiful for any reader of any color. "He who lives outside the law is a slave. The freeman is the man who lives within the law, whether that la wbe the physical or the divine." "Our ability to make the world better depends entirely upon our ability to use every opportunity to make ourselves better." "Any education is to my mind 'high' which enables the individual to do the very best work for those by whom he is surrounded." The tributes to industrial work, and to existence near the soil, are full of understanding and inspired conviction, of simplicity, comprehension of the present and faith in man. "No one," says Mr. Washington, "can degrade a single member of any race." The only person who can degrade you is yourself. To any Negro, or any white man, who will read receptively the thirty-six pages of this tiny book, these large truths will become nearer and more woven in his daily life."

MAGAZINES FOR DECEMBER.

Ainslee's for December has a rather remarkable story by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, entitled "The Step on the Stair." It is remarkable for a variety of reasons, the chief of which, from the reader's point of view, is that it is intensely interesting. It is a real story, because it has a point toward which the action and the purpose of all the characters are focused, and this is done with a skill that is very rare in these days. The characters are drawn with a sympathy and a likeness to life that is seldom surpassed, and the literary style is finished and artistic.

* * *

If a good start counts for anything, the People's Magazine has taken a long step toward success as an all-fiction magazine by the general excellence of its current December issue. This publication consists of 192 pages, practically all stories. It includes a good Western novelette by Everett McNeil, and other short contributions by the best-known writers, among whom are Lillian Bell, Lloyd Osbourne, Ellis Parker Butler, Howard Fielding, Gertrude Dix, Gelett Burgess, Chauncey C. Hotchkiss, Holman F. Day and others. There is a bright cover, showing an unusually attractive head, drawn by George Tobin. The People's is one of the short-story magazines that has not raised its price. It still sells for ten cents.

* * *

Few people realize that at present a new inland sea is in process of creation in the western part of this continent, and that we have an opportunity of seeing at the present time the exact method by which important geological changes have taken place in the past. Nature has played a trick on the finest engineers in the country and created a new inland sea in the West. The article, "A Sea in the Making," by Stanley Du Bois, which appears in the December Smith's, tells all about it.

This number of the magazine is unusually entertaining and attractive. There is a novelette by George Bronson-Howard, "The Maynadiers," complete in this number. Also there is a series of dog pictures suitable for framing printed on heavy tinted paper, sure of attracting every one who sees them.

* * *

It has always been a question among magazine editors whether an illustration helps or hinders the effect of a story. It is generally conceded that poor stories are strengthened by good illustrations; but it is conceded, too, that good stories are very often marred by poor illustrations. Whether a good illustration helps a good story is open to question, for it is only in exceptional instances that the artist catches the exact impression that the author wishes to convey. The success of the Popular Magazine is a proof that the good story will sell on its own merits, without illustrations. The Popular has never had illustrations, but it has maintained so high a standard of excellence in its fiction that it is now one of the best sellers of the monthly publications. With the December issue the size has been increased to 224 pages, and the price is now fifteen cents. The increased size gives room for the printing of a complete novel of the size of the standard $1.50 book in each issue. The novel for December is by Francis Lynde, author of "The Quickening." It is a Western story, full of action and incident. Besides Mr. Lynde's new novel there are nine or ten short stories, two novelettes and installments from three serials.

COLUMBIA, TENN.

Mrs. Bettie Webster is ill.—Mrs. Mary Dillard Neveld and children, who have been visiting her mother, on High street, have returned to their home in Detroit, Mich.—Hugh Merrill and several other young men spent a few days at Nashville last week.

ARMY NOTES.

Mr. John H. Anderson, regimental com. agt. of the 24th Infantry, came to the states on the 29th of September a rheumatic invalid. His case could not be reached at the U. S. hospital at the Presidio, so he left October 30th for Hot Springs, Ark., for further treatment. He has an excellent record as a soldier and has been nineteen years in the service.

Lieutenant Col. Allen Allenworth, of the 24th Infantry, was retired recently on a salary of $240 per month. He lives at present in Los Angeles.

The name of Capt. Young brings a smile to the face of any soldier, white or black, if only mentioned to them. He is considered to be one of the most intelligent and considerate in the U. S. regulars of his rank.

Paymaster Major John R. Lynch paid off at the Presidio (military quarters) recently. A rumor is afloat that he will soon be ordered back to the Islands. His legion of friends recently made her in Oakland will greatly regret it if he is moved. He is the honorary speaker at all public functions held among us.

El Paso, Tex., speaks highly of the colored soldiers stationed there.

GALVESTON, TEX.

The new Avenue L Baptist church is one of the handsomest of the colored churches in this city. Last week the pastor and members invited the public to assist them to celebrate the first anniversary of their occupancy of the new edifice. An appropriate program was arranged, tapering off with a free banquet. The welcome address was read by Miss Evelyn Anderson and response by Joe Currey, attorney at law. Two very able addresses were delivered by Prof. Gibson, principal of Central High School, and Prof. Love. Two excellent papers were read by Miss Miller and Miss V. D. Bonds, of the high school faculty. Rev. Williams, the pastor, deserves great credit for his wonderful display of energy in accomplishing such grand results in so short a time.—The cotton season here is greater than ever. There are no idle men here. Colored men are getting plenty of work at good wages. —You can get the Freeman at Piner's tonsorial parlors, 25th street, near Market.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A successful rally was held at Zion church Sunday, November 18. Rev. R. B. Jones, D. D., of New Orleans, and Rev. M. W. Cair, of Washington, D. C., were present. The pastor, Dr. J. W. Brown, is doing a commendable work and is an intelligent and worthy man.—An enjoyable evening was spent Tuesday of last week at the home of Mr. Bark.—The Poverty Social given at the home of Dr. J. W. Brown was a success socially and financially.—The Ladies' Auxiliary No. 79, of the A. M. E. Zion church, presented the "Clergyman's Courtship" Friday night at the St. George's Hall. Mrs. R. L. Kent is the president.

HOTEL NOTES.

Hotels at Salt Lake City, Utah, are offering unusual advantages for waiters who are reliable and competent. Rich's Cafe has been recently opened and Mr. Caldwell has charge. This cafe pays $14 per week. The Nelson, J. J. Henderson, head waiter, pays $30 and $35 per month. The Knutsford Hotel, Commercial, University and Alta Clubs also afford good positions. The Cullen, a new house to be opened, will use colored waiters if they can get them. What is wanted is reliable men and capable ones. The head waiters in these hotels have exclusive charge.

Profitable Employment
:-: FOR YOU :-:

J. G. McPHERSON.

I WANT for my Fall and Winter work the services of FIVE HUNDRED reliable colored men and women living in towns having a population of two hundred or more intelligent people of our race who can spare an hour or two of their time a day taking orders for our goods and distributing our advertising matter. The work is easy and pleasant, and any honest person willing to work and follow my instructions can earn from $1 50 to $3 50 per day. We furnish you everything at our expense and give you an opportunity to clear from $25 to $100 per month without it costing you one cent to engage with us, besides pou will have an opportunity to win one of the forty-three CASH PRIZES, the first prize being $60. We offer the opportunity to honest people in every State in the Union who are willing to work. We haue no time for triflers or curiosity seekers who do not mean business. I mean business and will gladly send to any person writing me for contract and full particulars.

Write me to-day; to-morrow you may forget.

Address J. G. McPherson,
P. O. Box 14, Dorchester, Virginia.

Madam McNairde Moore

THE EXPERT PALMIST and PHRENOLOGIST of the world, is en route for Texas, making her first stand at Denison during this month. On this tour she will spend two months in Dallas. This annoucement is made that the people in Texas who want her Services may know that she is coming. Her Texas address will be 703 W. Sears Street, Dennison, Texas.

$8.00 VALUE FOR ONLY $1.00
WHAT ONE DOLLAR WILL ACTUALLY DO.

It will bring you by return mail, prepaid, full instructions for (one package drv 32 four oz bottles) putting up the finest HAIR TONICS, with a supply of attractive labels to go on bottles; cost about three cents to make. Sells rapidly for 25c, and builds up a good trade wherever it goes. All prepaid for only $1.00 and money right back if not more than satisfied. Address J. F. CLARK, Conway, Ark.

Can't Miss It

So many ailments are purely nervous affections, that you can hardly miss it if you try Dr. Miles' Nervine. It restores nervous energy—and through its invigorating influence upon the nervous system, the organs are strengthened. The heart action is better; digestion improved, the sluggish condition overcome, and healthy activity re-established.

"Dr. Miles' Nervine is worth its weight in gold to me. I did not know what ailed me. I had a good physician but got no relief. I could not eat, sleep, work, sit or stand. I was nearly crazy. One day I picked up a paper and the first thing that met my eyes was an advertisement of Dr. Miles' Nervine, I concluded to try it and let the doctor go, and I did so. After taking two bottles I could dress myself. Then I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and now I can work and go out, and have told many the benefit I have received from these remedies and several of them have been cured by it since. I am fifty-nine years old and pretty good yet."
ANNA R. PALMER, Lewistown, Pa.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

HIGHER WAGES FOR NEGRO LABORERS

Powerful Labor Organization Will Protect Colored Workingmen and Women.

Every colored citizen who has the interest of the race at heart, will rejoice to learn that a great Labor Union is using its strength and influence to secure higher wages for the negro laboring men and women. This is the first labor organization in this country to take up the battle in behalf of our race.

This Union proposes to see that the colored people are given their proper place in the work of this country, and accorded equal opportunities to work with other workmen and receive Union wages and hours. They will extend full protection to their negro members, and insist upon justice being done them.

The negro has an equal standing in this union with his white brother, and is eligible to hold any office in the organization.

When a member dies, $100.00 is paid to his beneficiary, this being one of the beneficial features of this Union.

If a leading negro of each locality will become a Deputy, and help extend this Union by forming new Lodges, he will uplift our people and do grand work for the race. He may continue his regular employment, forming the Lodge during idle moments, and receive good pay for his efforts.

Those of our readers who desire to take up this work should write THE INTERNATIONAL LABORERS' UNION, DAYTON, OHIO, and request sample Journal, Constitution and By-Laws and instructions about becoming a Deputy Organizer for this progressive Union.

Be sure to mention this paper and enclose 10 cents to pay the postage. Also give reference as to character and honesty.

GOLD SHELLS are the latest fad. Can be instantly slipped over a tooth. Look like dentists' work, costing $10.00. Agents wanted. (Send stamps or money order.) Gold Plated Shells 10c or 12 for 40c; Solid Gold Plated, 25c or 12 for $1,50. Address Wall Jewelry Co., Box 162, Selma, North Carolina.

SHORT FLIGHTS.

BY R. W. THOMPSON.

"Keep the watch fires ever burning,
On the mountains of this life.
Every ill and evil spurning,
Every cause of wrong or strife.
Keep the watch fires burning!"

* * *

Senator Foraker certainly did "say something."

* * *

Nobody likes a "cheap man." Be somebody!

* * *

Stand by your friends wherever you can find them.

* * *

Atlanta again gave Dr. Washington the "glad hand" last Sunday.

* * *

Now for the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress!

* * *

Joe Gans is a practical industrialist. He is an adept in manual training.

* * *

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, most people are spelling it the usual way.

* * *

The new Negro looks to the principles that men espouse—not to the party label they wear.

* * *

Darkly as the clouds of race prejudice may lower, the Negro still has much to be thankful for.

* * *

Governor-elect Charles E. Hughes is now entitled to a place in the presidential handicap for 1908.

* * *

Secretary Taft had the good judgment to "pass up" that Twenty-fifth Infantry lump of dynamite.

* * *

"Make good" wherever you are placed and you will soon reach the place that should be yours.

* * *

An idler, fakir, gambler or "four-flusher in general" is an enemy to any country. "Raus mit 'em!"

* * *

There are highway robbers— and there are the pretty girls at a church fair. Both get your money away from you.

* * *

The two factions of the Kentucky Baptists met last week in Louisville—and adjourned. Let us have peace, with honor.

* * *

Our Episcopalian brethren want a Bishop of their own, and they should have one or more at the earliest practicable moment.

* * *

If the white man wishes to claim the North pole as his exclusive "preserve," the Negro is not apt to offer any serious objection.

* * *

Danville, Ky., is among the first to respond to the call for an imposing celebration of emancipation day, January 1. Get in line!

* * *

The elections are over for a season, but the black man's campaign for equality of citizenship, like Tennyson's "Brook," goes on forever.

* * *

The editor of the Atlanta Independent has probably found out that Georgia's resourceful Collector of Internal Revenue is always "loaded for bear."

* * *

It's the local organization that must do the work, after the national body has generated the enthusiasm by fine reports and an instructive comparison of notes.

* * *

As a press agent, Mr. Tom Logan, of the "Rufus Rastus" company, is "a peach." "Col." Ernest Hogan, late of Bowling Green, Ky., knows how to pick winners.

* * *

Through the National Afro-American Council and kindred organizations the race pleads for "Justice: the hope of those who suffer, the dread of those who do wrong."

* * *

Bishop Holsey says segregation is the solution of the race problem in this country. To what tract of land could we retreat this side of Hades that would be secure from the invasion of the white man, in search of a market for his wares, or for an easy political graft?

* * *

Attorney-General Moody is firmly of the opinion that the jim-crow car laws are unconstitutional. There's the making of a first-class Supreme Court Justice in him.

* * *

Bishop Abraham Grant is a stalwart of stalwarts. He can be depended upon to speak the "word in season," that the poet says is like "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

* * *

"All the world loves a lover," but the sensible girl had better keep her best optic wide open for the professional lover who tries to do the "spooney" with everything that wears skirts.

* * *

John Sharp Williams thinks Mr. Bryan is a smart man, but doubts the ability of the eminent Nebraskan to grasp the fine points of the race problem—from the Williamsesque point of view.

* * *

The "grand stand performer," like the poor, we have always with us. He is most conspicuous at the national conventions of the race and usually gets a place on the committee on resolutions.

* * *

Col. J. O. Midnight, the versatile correspondent of the Baltimore Afro-American Ledger, doesn't like Little Rock, Ark. He says the devil lives there. His Satanic Majesty must have lately moved there from Atlanta.

* * *

The wise student of sociology is keeping his eye upon the gradual and certain rise of the darker races of the world in intelligence and on their growth in numbers. There will be "something doing" by and by.

* * *

We must help our criminal classes toward better things, but we cannot afford to permit them to drag us down in the scale of public opinion by shielding them from the jjust wrath of society.

* * *

The wise acres are reading up on the VIth Article of the Constitution, and also upon the sixth amendment to that immortal document. Both contain food for thought for the American citizen of all colors and racial identification.

* * *

We would like to see the great State of New York represented in the United States Senate. In the event of Platt's immediate resignation, why not send Charles W. Anderson to keep the seat warm until President Roosevelt gets ready for it in 1909?

* * *

John Sharp Williams is having a fit because somebody says the Negro has found a loop-hole for an escape from the jim-crow car law in an innocent-looking clause of the rate bill, referring to the obligations of common carriers to inter-state passengers.

* * *

Intelligent agitation is the shibboleth of the hour. Our cause is strengthened, not by incendiary vociferation, but by a thoughtful, dignified and persistent contention for our constitutional rights, and an unceasing effort toward self-improvement.

* * *

It is to be hoped that our great and good friend, Mr. M. W. Turner, of Indianapolis, voted early—if not often—on the 5th, and that he is glad he exercised the right of a free American citizen in saying who he wished to execute the laws of the land for the next two or four years.

* * *

Rousing emancipation celebrations by the people in every city, village and hamlet, with programs embracing every worthy element in a given locality, will do more to awake the race to its duty to itself than any monster demonstration at a single point. Begin to get ready, brethren; the first of January is not far away.

* * *

The report of Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, corresponding secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention, shows that she has visited 3,026 homes during the year, held 430 woman's meetings, supervised 423 mothers' meetings and was instrumental in forming 306 new missionary societies and children's bands.

* * *

Mississippi wants to draw the line on the Italian in her public schools. With the sallow descendants of the Caesars, the sprightly subjects of the Mikado and the saffron-hued disciples of Confucius on our hip, in addition to the Indian and the Negro, America is tackling some race problems that prove her grit, but speak doubtfully for her discretion.

* * *

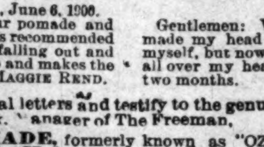
There is no educational qualification for the suffrage in the State of Georgia, no "grandfather clause," no legal restriction of any kind. The uninitiated bystander asks: Why is it that the Negro makes such little effort to cast his ballot in the one commonwealth of the South that has not adopted a revised Constitution disfranchising the race?

* * *

After annihilating one Tom Dixon in an open letter "As to the Leopard's Spots," our official spokesman, Kelly Miller, has issued a masterly brochure of the same caliber, addressed to that other mischief-maker, John Temple Graves, entitled "An Appeal to Reason." Send ten cents to Prof. Miller, Howard University, Washington, D. C., for a copy.

* * *

It might complicate matters somewhat if a bunch of determined Africans should migrate to Canada long enough to become subjects of King Edward, and then come back and demand admission to any school below the Mason's and Dixon's line, appealing to the British Crown to maintain their rights under the favored nation treaty, after the fashion adopted by the Japs.



FORD'S HAIR POMADE

FORMERLY KNOWN AS

"OZONIZED OX MARROW"

Makes the Hair Long, Soft and Easy to Comb

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Key West, Fla., Aug. 28, 1904.
I used only one bottle of your pomade and my hair has stopped breaking off and has greatly improved. When I started using this wonderful preparation my hair was seven inches long and now it is ten inches or more. Yours truly,
314 Southard St. MINNIE FOASTER.

West Chester, Pa., Mch. 30, 1905.
I had typhoid fever and my hair all came out. I used three bottles of your pomade, and now my hair is nine inches long and very thick and nice and straight. Most every one seeing how good your pomade did my hair, they too are anxious for it. My hair is an example to every one. Yours respectfully, ELLA BYE.

Brookhaven, Miss., Aug. 13.
Gentlemen: I must confess I never tried any preparation so excellent for the hair. My hair was turning gray and was rather deadly but since I have been using your hair pomade my hair has turned black like it was when I was a girl and it has a lively, glossy color.
C. L. ROBERTS.

Colvert, Tex., Mch. 31, 1905.
I have used one bottle of your pomade and my hair is now perfectly straight, soft and black as silk. I will not be without it.
RHODA EDWARDS.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1906.
Gentlemen: I have used your pomade and have found it to do more than it is recommended to do. It stops the hair from falling out and breaking off, and cleans the scalp and makes the hair soft, pliable and glossy. MAGGIE REND.

Paris, Mo., July 15, 1899.
Gentlemen: When I began using your pomade my head was so bald I was ashamed of myself, but now my hair has grown three inches all over my head and I have been using it only two months. IDA PRETER.

I have seen the original letters and testify to the genuineness of the statements.
E. C. Knox, Manager of The Freeman.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE, formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW," so straightens **Kinky or Curly Hair** that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length, and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes **Kinky or Curly Hair straight**, as shown above. Its use makes the most **stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly** hair **soft, pliable** and **easy** to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow, and by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly **perfumed** and **harmless**, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1858, and the label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get **Ford's**, as it's use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in **50c.** size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest., on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50c. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer cannot supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer, or send us 50c. for one bottle, postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles, or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order and mention name of paper you saw this advertisement in. Write your name and address plainly to

THE OZONIZED OX MARROW CO.
Dept. A, 76 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
(None genuine without my signature. Agents Wanted everywhere.)

Charles Ford, Prest

CONSIDER THE OTHER SIDE

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE)

what I know is true, I can safely say that no soldier will mistreat or insult a woman unless she wants to be. I have been around the service for nearly five years, and I can truthfully say that every soldier that I have met has treated me with all the courtesy that any man in civil life could. From experience I know that if any woman conducts herself properly, is true to herself and to God, she commands the highest respe tefrom all men. The soldier is liberal in his views. No man will give a woman credit for what she is actually worth quicker. On the other hand, he will, like all men, help you down if you desire to fall.

Sow, the commanding officer, Major Penrose, was informed of this woman's grievance. Later in the day he had a conference with the civil authorities of the town. At any rate, he obtained enough information to be on the lookout for trouble. He sent out guards to order all soldiers to be in the post by 8 o'clock p. m. Now, the criticism in the management of the Major is this: After ordering all tne men in he failed to put on extra guard force. If there had been sufficient guards around the garrison it could have been known at once the direction in which the shooting occurred. Then the commanding officer could have sworn that every man was inside the fort. After being left exposed it was an easy matter to accuse the soldiers.

On the fatal night of August 13th, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the entire garrison was alarmed by a number of rioters. The soldiers asleep in quarters were awakened. They at once responded to the call. Each organization formed in regular order, answering roll. During the time the roll was being called the shooting was still going on. When the officers had finished calling the roll, and each man present and accounted for, the company commander deployed each company as skirmishers, stationing them along the brick wall which enclosed the fort from the town. Capt. S. P. Lyons was ordered at once to proceed to patrol the town in view of finding the rioters. On their return they met armed men, but they claimed to be men of the law. The next morning the excitement that prevailed was intense and bitter toward the soldiers. The Major first stated to the press at Brown that he did not believe the soldiers had anything to do with the shooting. The next day he retracted and said he believed the soldiers did it all. From that time on only one side of the subject has been looked at. Every one's life was in danger, various threats were made, and finally, to satisfy the authorities at Brownsville, thirteen men, most of whom were on duty the night of the trouble, were arrested. I wish just here to highly commend Capt. Lyons of Company D, for he has been from start to finish most loyal to his men. Had it not been for his noble work those thirteen prisoners would have been turned over to the civil authorities or hanged before daylight. The prisoners were left in San Antonio, Tex., for protection. Nothing has ever proven against them. They are men of good standing in their respective companies.

Now the battalion is at Fort Reno, O. T., and has been since August 26. All of three companies have been punished by work and not allowed out of the post. They answer roll call at 9 p. m. and are checked from 11 p. m. off and on till next morning. The termination of all this, since no guilty party can be found, is to discharge all the soldiers that were at Brown between August 1 and 13. The men have proven themselves heroes, obeying all orders and taking their punishment just as humbly as if they had no knowledge of fighting. Bear in mind, they have not been tried by any military court nor found guilty of any crime. But simply to pacify a State where race prejudice reigns supreme no just consideration is given. Our officials, in whom we place our public welfare, stoop and carry out the Southern principle—"If the guilty Negro can't be found the penalty must be paid by the innocent." Strange that 167 colored men must be robbed of their principle, deprived in many instances of making a livelihood, because one Mexican was killed. What would the calamity be if it had been a white American citizen? The blood in my veins almost ceases to flow when I think of colored soldiers who can't protect their own race from mob violence, taking up arms for the United States, went into even foreign service and bravely stood the trials of war. Sergt. Saunders of Company B has one year and six months before he will have served thirty years. He like others, has spent the best part of his life in the service, and now to be kicked out and, as the order reads, forever debarred from holding any government position in the United States at the age of fifty-one.

The three companies deserve the highest praise. They have acquitted themselves like men. They have accepted results and not one would lie and accuse another of being the guilty party, even though the authorities tested them to the utmost.

It is hoped that every good thinking colored citizen will in every plausible way help and use their influence in denouncing those who caused such injustice to be perpetrated on our colored soldiers.

A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

SEPARATION IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Every Negro ought to join in a movement to get rid of the shiftless, worthless, criminal Negroes. To be sure, the white criminal is as much of a menace to the country as is the Negro criminal, but he is not so great a detriment to us as a race. Therefore, we are more concerned about the former as a matter of self-preservation.—East St. Louis (Ill.) Sentinel.

SANOL LIVER, KIDNEY, & BLADDER CURE.

SANOL WILL CURE

RHEUMATISM, CATARRH AND STOMACH DISORDERS.

CURES BACKACHE IN 24 HOURS

SANOL CONTAINS Buchu, Juniper Berries, Pareira Brava, Stone Root, Saw Palmetto, Mandrake and Prickley Ash Combined in a pleasant tasting Elixir and will not offend the most delicate stomach.

Ask your family doctor about SANOL; He Will tell you that nothing is better than the above ingredients for all Kidney, Liver and Bladder troubles.

SANOL, A Guaranteed Remedy. Try a bottle on our guarantee. If you are not satisfied bring the bottle back and get your money refunded.

SANOL IS PUT UP IN TWO SIZES 35c. & $1.00 PER BOTTLE.
THE SANOL MED. CO. FOR SALE BY—
TOLEDO, OHIO.

BEFORE USING

MABEL MAITLAND

"Brightens Your Complexion."
WHITE'S SPECIFIC
the only
PERFECT BLEACH,
Acts directly upon that pigment in the skin which makes it dark, bleaching it perfectly, without injury to the most delicate complexion.
WILL REMOVE
Freckles, Tan, Sunburn and Pimples.
We will mail you a box promptly upon receipt of price,
25 CENTS.
WHITE'S Specific C
Union and Summe
S s. Nashvi le Ten

AFTER USING.

MABEL MAITLAND

ALWAYS TAKE

MONON ROUTE

—TO—

Chicago.

4 Fast Trains Leave INDIANAPOLIS 4

2:48 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 3:35 p. m

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IT TAKES OUT THE CURL.

PRICE $1.00

This is the renowned Harris Hair Straightener which does such effective work and is in demand from all parts of the country. Try one—its a good thing.

This instrument surpasses everything of its intent or purpose now before the public. Your hair will remain straight for months after using this most valuable need for the beautifying of your appearance.

The Hair Straightener Co.

1120 Earhart St., Indianapolis, Ind.
AGENTS WANTED.

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- Gold Medal -

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GRAND PRIZE, St. Louis.
GOLD MEDAL, Belgium.
GRAND PRIZE, (Cross of Honor) France

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BEER
In the WORLD.

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Order a case to-day; Phones 578 or Prospect 100.
Also "Progress Brands" Beer, Ale and Porter.

Indianapolis Brewing Company
Sole Producers.

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After a shampoo the hair can be DRIED and STRAIGHTENED with the Shampoo Drier. It is the only device which will Straighten curly hair without injury to the hair or scalp. It will stimulate its growth and make it look natural and beautiful, which adds to a lady's appearance.

The Shampoo Drier is a steel bar with a receptacle containing a six inch aluminum comb. For sale by toilet article dealers. By mail, price $1.00. Agents wanted.

"Sirs:- The Shampoo Drier is used in my parlors with perfect satisfaction."—Madame Cosart, 17 Kentucky Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

Magic Shampoo Drier Mfg. Co.
407 Century Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

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ENGRAVING
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A delightfully perfumed Hair Pomade prepared especially for **Colored People. Nelson's Hair Dressing** makes **Harsh, Stubborn, Kinky, Curly Hair Soft, Pliant and Glossy.** By supplying the needed oil directly to the roots of the hair it tones up the scalp, stops the hair from falling out, **increases its growth,** prevents its splitting and breaking off, removes Dandruff, and cures itching, irritating Scalp Diseases. Large boxes at Drug Stores **25c,** or sent by mail for **30c** (stamps or silver). **Good Agents Wanted** (male or female). Write for terms.

Address NELSON MANUFACTURING CO., Richmond, Virginia.

Hoosier Poet
CLUB ROOM LONDRES
10c Cigar
We deliver Goods direct to consumers and pay all express charges.
Give Us A Tryal Order.
John Rauch Cigar Co. - Indianapolis, Ind.

The Ayres' Bulletin

ROBE BLANKETS.

IF you contemplate making a bath robe for friend or relative it is high time you purchased the blanket. They're going fast.

10x4 cotton fancy striped and check blankets, in blue, brown tan, light blue, gray, red or most any other color you may want. Pair................$1.15

13x4 cotton fancy rob blankets checks and staipes. Pair.....$1.35

72x90-inch German cotton robes in 5 different paterns 6 colors in each design. $2.00, $2.25, $2.50

72x90 Bacon wrapper blankets comes put up one in a box with cords to match, the prettiest patterns we have ever shown each.. ....$2 75

10x4 German cotton robes eight styles, 10 colors; 1 pair makes the robe. Pair...... .....$2.50

—Basement, West Aisle.

L.S. Ayres & Co.

Indiana's Greatest Distributers of Dry Goods.

CITY AND SOCIETY.

Fred Patridge attended the funeral o Mrs. Green Day at Terre Haute last week.

Thomas Jefferson, who was a member of Company C, Twenty-fifth Infantry is in the city.

Wait for the "Foids of Folley" musical comedy in three acts, Tomlinson Hall, Dec. 27.

The funeral of Mrs. Robert Taylor was held Monday afternoon at the Second Baptist church.

Woodbine Perfume, Oh! how fragrant, exquisit, enchanting, bewitching. Only at Blodau's Drug Store.

Rev. and Mrs. Elias Winston will conduct the Y. M. C. A. Monster Meeting tomorrow.

Will Taylor, formerly of this city, now of Pittsburg, was in the city a few days last week on business.

Harry Dunnington, of the sixth ward has been appointed deputy sheriff by Jos. H. Clay, sheriff-elect.

Thomas E. Taylor, General Secretary of the Y M. C. A. is attending a conference of associations at Ashville, N. C.

Miss Nora Parker, of New York, was in the city this week en route to spend Thanksgiving with relatives at Frankfort, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart, and son Charles Glenn, accompanied by Miss Amanda Rogers spent Thanksgiving at New Castle.

Miss Rose McCann, of Xenia, O., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McCann and Miss Bertha Williams for the past month, will return home today.

James Mingo, of Yellow Springs, and David Jackson of Springfield, O., en route to Chicago were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McCann two days last week.

The genuine Carter's Rheumatic Remedy sent by mail on receipt of price 50 cts (stamps). Has cured others; will cure you. Address, R. P. Blodau, druggist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. John Malone, of Milwaukee Wis., have come to this city for permanent residence. Mrs. Malone was formerly Miss Bessie LaBelle, who visited Mrs. Lucretia Knox last summer.

Rev. P. H. Lewis, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. church, at Madison, Ind., and Mrs. Mary E. Hartwood, of Crawfordsville, Most Noble Governess of the Household of Ruth, were married in this city Wednesday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Sampson.

LADIES—If you want better and longer hair, go at once to your Drug Store and ask your druggist to get you a box of Taylor's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure (pomade.) Price 25 cents. Made by Taylor Remedy Co., Louisville, Ky. Agents wanted everywhere; $2 to $5 per day. Write at once for full particulars.

The Freeman is on sale at the Santa Fe Barber Shop, at Los Angeles, Cal.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

TO LET.—Four room house, 240 Puryear street, near Alabama.

The Johnson House; First-class rooms and board. 322 Capitol Ave.

Furnished rooms for gentlemen. Special rates to theatrical people. 607 Wes Eleventh street.

Coal by ton or basket; two baskets 25 cents. Bennett Bros., 321 Indiana Ave, New Phone 2977.

Indiana Fish and Oyster Company, 626 Indiana Avenue. Phone 5661. William Leonard, manager.

WANTED.—First-class shoemaker at 347 and 547 Indiana avenue; colored or white. Apply at once.

Dr. Langston, dentist at 404 Indiana Ave., New Phone 1692, makes a specialty of plates, crowns, bridges, repairs and regulating children's teeth.

THE PARKER HOUSE

Doubtless you feel fine in this splendid weather. You will feel better still if you drop into the Parker house and get sustaining things for the inner man. Remember that this is turkey month. Get yours at the Parker House and don't be worried. You do not have to take a whole one Excellent service. Excellent table, good sleeping rooms, bath, etc. J. W. Holliman, Prop., 317-321 W. Michigan street, Phones: New 4972: Old 651.

The Palace Rooming House. Where rooms can be had by respectable ladies and gentlemen. Everything first-class. No beer or liquors of any kind allowed Roomers to enjoy home privileges. A clean place for clean people. When visiting the city, give her a call. Mrs. Moore proprietor, 321 1-2 Indiana avenue.

THE GAYETY THEATRE.

The Bachelor Club Company will be seen at the Gayety Monday, and for three days. The management of this organization says it is a little better than many.

The latter half of the week the attraction will be the TrocAdero Burlesquers. This splendid aggregation of comedians and handsome burlesquers will be presented in "Hotel Asterbilt" and "The Misfit Family" with matinees daily.

THE FREEMAN POSTOFFICE.

LADIES' LIST.

Brown, Mrs Pearl
Connor, Miss Flor'ce
Dennis, Miss Estell
Garland, Miss Minnie
Gentry, Mrs Minnie
Irver, Mrs James
Joseph, Miss Emma
Lee, Miss Francis
Moore, Mrs Fortes
Perry, Mrs Lizzie
Robeson, Miss Ada
Roberson, Miss Ann
Robinson, Miss Lydia
Smith, Mrs Eliza
Wilson, Mrs Margret
Williams, Miss E O
Woods Mrs Annie
Williams, Miss E—2

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Armstrong, Roy
Armstrong, Thos
Armstrong, Roy
Brown, W C
Beauregard Happy—2
Bundy, Geo
Blumer, Robt
Bryants Musical Family
Chappell, L. W.
Chapman, J. C.
Cooper, W E
Crosby, Frank—2
Dudley, E B
Deloose, W H
Dickson, W Thomas
English, J A
Edwards, Al
Eberhart, Frank H
Fulton and Rose
Gant, R H
Helms, Buddie
Hill, Geo F
Harris, Skinner
Hilliard, Walter,
Hunt, Hi Henry
Hysell, N R
Isler, Arthur
Johnson, L. J.
Jones, A G
King and Bailey
Knuner, L D
Lacey, James
Lewis, Fred
LaRose, A C
Mitchells The
McQuety, M
McKanlass, W H
Miller, Frank
Parker, Chas
Prince, A. L.
Reed, Edward
Reed, Prof S E
Simmons, Rich
Stevens, B F
Stevens, Sam
Smith, Harry C
The Jolly Prices
Thomas, Dick
Thompson, A B
Washington, W. C.
Wilson, Chas
Williams, John H
Wise and Milton

1906. ROUTE. 1907.

A Rabbit's Foot Company: Covington, Ga., Dec. 3; Madison, 4; Washington, 5; Sparta, 6; Milledgeville, 7; Warrenton, 8.

Black Patti Troubadours: Asheville, N. C. Dec. 3; Spartansburg, S. C. 4; Greenville 5; Anderson 6; Elberton, Ga., 7; Athens 8.

Black & Jones: Orpheum Theater, Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 3 to 8.

Billy McClain & Co.: Hackney Empire, London, Eng., month of December.

Brainard & Dunmore's Honolulu Minstrels: Berham, Texas, week of Dec. 3.

Billy Kersands' Minstrels: Somerville, Tenn. Dec 3; Memphis 4, 5; Humboldt, 6; Greenfield, 7; Martin, 8.

C. H. Sweeney's Nashville Students and P G. Lowery's Concert Band; Quaker City, Ohio, Dec. 2, 3; St. Clairsville, 4; Bellair 5

Dandy Dixie Minstrels under direction of Voelckel & Nolan: Greenville, Miss., Dec. 3; Greenwood, 4; Winona, 5; Columbus, 6 Birmingham, Ala., 7, 8.

Drury Opera Company: St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 2, 3

Ernest Hogan in Rufus Rastus: Brooklyn, N. Y., week of Dec. 3.

Funny Folk's Comedy Co.: Clinton, S. C.; Dec. 3; Newberry 4; Greenwood, 5; Abbeville, 6; Elberton Ga., 7.

Harry Brown, Singing Cartoonist; Olympic Theatre, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3 to 8.

McCabe's Georgia Troubadours: Pine City, Minn., Dec. 3, 4; Rutledge, 5; Barnum, 6; Willow River, 7; Moose Lake, 8, 9.

Proctor's Arkansaw Minstrels: Waco, Tex., Dec. 3 to 8.

Robinson Parquette and Woods: Family Theatre, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 3 to 8.

Terry's U. T. C. Company: Mountain View; Okla., Dec. 5, 6; Geary 7; Weatherford 8.

Williams and Walker in Abyssinia: Great Northern Theater, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26 to Dec. 8.

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

so." More than one republican newspaper has taken up the anti-Negro end of the game upon which Morgan plans to work—that this is a white man's country, and its politics is the white man's preserve. The Negro must be content to be allowed to live and to labor in the Caucasian vineyard.

* * *

It does look as if there is a concerted effort to "down" the Negro as a participant in the functions of government, but as we remarked a moment ago—we do not believe the thing can be stretched to national proportions. God is not dead. The Negro is waking up, we hope, and we call attention to these things largely with the thought that somebody must indicate the way in which the wind is blowing, and to sound a warning note that the black giant may not be caught napping when the crucical test comes.

* * *

A temporary adjustment of the complications at Berea College is being arranged for. Recognizing that the colored students under the general charge of theh school, now farmed out at various race institutions, must have immediate relief, if they are to be kept in touch with Berea, the trustees have decided to inaugurate a separate department for Negroes, under the same management and utilizing the same faculty for both departments. It will be remembered that Berea was a mixed school for over fifty years, but a sentiment against the co-education of the races springing up in the State, the Day law was enacted by the legislature three years ago, which provided that the races must not be educated in the same institutions for the education of the races must not exist within twenty-five miles of each other. A teachnical violation of the law was committed by the trustees on the opening of the following school year for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law. The State Supreme Court of Kentucky upheld the separation features of the Day law, but threw out the provision relating to the distance that must lie between schools for the races. Berea appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, its contention for the old order being based upon the fact that it was a private institution, supported wholly by private funds, and without the pale of the State's regulations relating to public schools. To interfere with the right of an individual or a corporation to conduct its private affairs as it saw fit, Berea's trustees claimed was in violation of the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States. As the case may not be handled by the Supreme Court, it has been determined that a separate school shlal be established for colored children as soon as possible. This is no abandonment of the school's contention, says President W. G. Frost, but a temporary arrangement to provide for immediate needs. The principle upon which the institution was founded, is a vital one, and to overthrow the right of a private institution to govern itself, strikes at the root of personal liberty. The equipment of the colored department will cost about half a million dollars, and as soon as the money can be raised, the department will be opened. It will be located a few miles from the present campus, within easy access, and the accommodations will be identical. There is a feeling that whatever the Supreme Court may decide, local sentiment will make it necessary to modify in some measure the original methods in vogue at the school.

R. W. THOMPSON.

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Forum Fluid Soap
Cleans quicker and better than ordinary soap.
Especially recommended for office buildings, hotels and barbershops.
Cleans woodwork, tile-floors, windows, dishes and anything else.
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If your news dealer does not have The Freeman on sale have him order it fo you.

To Solve The Fuel Problem

In attempting to solve that most important question be sure you begin at the right end. Don't jump on the coal man for giving short weight. Don't accuse the women folk of carelessness.

It is a mistake to suppose that mere watchfulness will reduce the coal bills, if the heater itself is at fault. Some stoves "eat their heads off" and you never suspect it.

The 'Radiant Home' Baseburner

gives an honest return in heat for every ounce of fuel fed into it. No other stove is like it and none is just as good. Let us show you the stove and you will then see for yourself why it is so much better.

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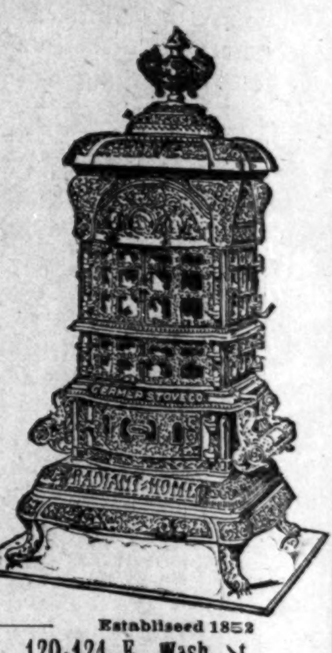

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10 bars Gloss Soap................	25c	8 bars P. & G. Naptha Soap	10c	1 peck Fancy Irish Potatoes......	15c
1 lb. Best Creamery Butter...........	30c	2-lb. can Fancy Maine Corn..........	10c	1 can Fancy Shifted Peas.... ...	10c
3 lbs. Best Lump Starch....	10c	4 pkgs. 9 O'clock Washing Powder..	10c	½-gal. Bucket Best Table Syrup	15c
4 qts. Best New Navy Beans	25c	1-lb. can Climax Baking Powder....	13c	8 lbs. Best New Buckwheat Flour..	25c
3 pkgs Virgina Pancake Flour....	25c	3 pkgs. Seeded Raisins or Curr's....	25c	4 lbs. Fancy New Dates...........	25c
1 pkg. Fancy New Figs	5c	2 lbs Fice California Prunes.........	9c	24½-lb. bag Progress Band Flour	50c
Choice New Sweet or Sour Pick. doz..	5c	3 lbs. Bes Fancy New Head Rice....	25c	2-lb- can Choice Ohio Corn	6c

21 lbs. *Granulated Sugar with each One Dollar Purchase Groceries*............... **$1.00**

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